



Daily Report

Soviet Union

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Gerasimov Discusses Pershing Issue

LD061930 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1400 GMT 6 Sep 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] And now about the political autumn that has set in. It promises to be fairly lively. USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet next week in Washington. For this meeting diplomats are to prepare materials both on bilateral relations and international problems, including regional conflicts. The public, though, will probably mostly pay attention to the situation with the draft Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of medium range missiles and operational-tactical missiles — the agreement on the so-called double zero. Certain obstacles still remain in the path toward this agreement. The main obstacle, about which so many words have been expended, is that of the U.S. nuclear warheads on the Pershing-1A missiles belonging to the FRG. [passage omitted]

The missiles belonging to the FRG have not been included in the Soviet-U.S. talks. The question is of the warheads for the missiles. The warheads belong to the United States, and the United States cannot sell them or give them as a present to the FRG because according to international obligations, that country must remain without nuclear arms. Leap-frogging continued for many weeks. American John referred to West German Michael, thereby implying: I will not discuss the system of the third party; while Michael referred to John saying: The warheads are not mine. The position was obviously absolutely untenable and only showed the U.S. desire to preserve, as a sort of contraband, the 72 warheads on the missiles, while saying that the global zero has been attained.

But then changes occurred. FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that he would be prepared to eliminate the missiles on the condition that an agreement on the global zero is attained that would be ratified, observed, and verified [proveryatsya]. In other words, he qualified it with four if's. Strictly speaking, these if's are not too terrifying because it would be natural and logical to suppose that an agreement is concluded with the purpose to observe it. After that, debates took place in the Bundestag where Kohl confirmed his stand yet, however, refused to make an official governmental statement. The CSU [Christian Social Union], the ruling coalition member party, dissociated itself from him and published a 10-point statement on its disagreement, having perceived Kohl's stand as West Germany's unilateral disarmament. So, as you can see, this problem is a very acute one in West Germany. If one thinks, however, that Chancellor Kohl has dotted his i's, now the United States should cross its t's. There is such an English expression — to dot one's i's and cross one's t's — from which the Russian language has kept only the first part.

About the United States now: It kept silent for several days but then said, also with reservations, that it would remove the warheads if Helmut Kohl's conditions were met. A question arose at that stage: What did it mean to remove? Remove and keep or remove and destroy? Logically thinking, one could suppose that the removed warheads, now belonging not to the systems of third parties but to the United States, should be destroyed because a zero is a zero, and a zero cannot equal 72. As the saying goes, one cannot be almost a virgin: Either it is a zero or not at all. In any case, Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, said that the United States could wish to keep the nuclear warheads for other purposes. So I think that in the next days the discussion of the Pershings will be continued in a lively way.

Meanwhile, if one casts a glance on the whole story from a certain height, the question concerns a small quantity. The question concerns no more than 3 percent of the accumulated nuclear arsenals, and 97 percent remain safe and untouched. But there is a reluctance to part even with that. Moreover, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher recalled in his speech in the Bundestag that the Soviet Union is reducing a much larger quantity of warheads than the United States. According to his figures, we are reducing about 1,500 whereas the United States is reducing just above 300. However, as we can see, there is a stubborn resistance and reluctance to reduce arms, even if arithmetically speaking this reduction favors the West. Could it be true that, behind the ostentatious concern over European defense, the same trite and boring truth of the profitability of arms is lurking?

Bogachev Comments on Arms Issues

Views U.S. on Pershings

LD081946 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Representatives of the U.S. Administration declare in their public speeches that Soviet-American agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles is near at hand, while they put ever more obstacles to the successful conclusion of the talks in Geneva.

For a long time Washington has been insisting that the U.S. nuclear warheads to the West German "Pershing-1A" missiles "are weapons of a third party" and refusing to discuss their destiny at a negotiating table. Now the head of the U.S. delegation in Geneva Max Kampelman announced that the United States was not going to destroy its warheads to "Pershing-1A" missiles and was only prepared to remove them from the territory of West Germany.

Thus Washington creates doubts about its readiness to eliminate nuclear warheads to medium- and shorter-range missiles. Following the refusal to eliminate nuclear

charges to "Pershing-1A" missiles, the U.S. side might advance a new demand, not to destroy nuclear charges to "Pershing-2" and "Tomahawk" missiles.

Washington's proposed schedule of resolving the question of U.S. nuclear warheads to FRG missiles, too, might create difficulties at the negotiating table. Chancellor Helmut Kohl promises to discard "Pershing-1A" West German missiles only if the appropriate Soviet-American treaty is ratified, only after all medium- and shorter-range missiles of the USSR and the USA are destroyed. And the U.S. side now says that it is only after the elimination of FRG missiles that the removal of its warheads to "Pershing-1A" missiles is possible. So a vicious circle entangled with a number of conditions and reservations emerges.

The solution of the question of U.S. charges to West German missiles is actually put off indefinitely.

The U.S. side, deplorably, also puts other obstacles to the progress at the talks. It, specifically, insists that the Soviet Union should be reducing missiles at the first stage of the implementation of the treaty instead of a balanced destruction of armaments by both sides. The Soviet delegation has now advanced a new compromise proposal under which both sides should remove all nuclear warheads from missiles within one year. Thus in accordance with the Soviet proposal neither the USSR nor the USA will have combat ready medium- and shorter-range missiles from the very start.

Difficulties might emerge in Geneva also as a result of the alteration of the U.S. stand on the problem of verification of the observance of the future agreement. For a number of years Washington has been insisting on the "comprehensive on-site inspection". Now that the sides approached the discussion of concrete measures of control it has become clear that the Soviet Union is prepared for much more far-reaching on-site inspections than the United States.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to find mutually acceptable solutions to the questions discussed in Geneva. One would like to hope that in Washington the considerations of strengthening of the military-political stability on earth will prevail over transient departmental interests of the Pentagon strategists.

Discusses Geneva Forum

*LD032232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Presenter Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] As has already been reported, an extraordinary session of the Bundestag has been held in Bonn at the demand of the Green Party. The question of the fate of the West German Pershing-1A missiles was discussed. The opposition parties demanded the scrapping of these systems, which carry U.S. nuclear warheads. After all, this problem has become the main obstacle on the path

to achieving a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, that is, an actual brake on the Geneva talks. Why is it that the opposition parties in the FRG have insisted on a discussion of the question of the Pershing-1A nuclear missile systems in the Bundestag? After all, it was literally only the other day that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a public statement on his intention not to obstruct progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

I asked TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev to give us his view on this and on the state of affairs at the Geneva talks in general. Please, go ahead:

[Bogachev] First, I shall remind you that the FRG chancellor qualified the willingness of West Germany not to modernize these operational-tactical missiles, and, ultimately to scrap them, with a number of conditions. Moreover, Kohl threw no light on the basic question under discussion in Geneva on the further fate of the U.S. nuclear warheads for the West German missiles.

As is known, at the talks the Soviet Union is not posing the question of the West German missiles: We are demanding the scrapping only of the U.S. nuclear warheads for the FRG's Pershings.

Now about the Bundestag discussion: The parliamentary opposition has insisted — and one cannot fail to agree with this — that the FRG refusal to modernize the Pershing-1A's and the willingness of the government to scrap them should be consolidated by way of a Bundestag decision. In view of the opposition, such a step would remove doubts concerning the sincerity of Bonn's intentions on nuclear disarmament.

However, the parties of the governmental coalition of the FRG — the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] and the FDP [Free Democratic Party] using their majority in the Bundestag, refused to put the opposition proposals to the vote.

[Patsyuk] It seems that Kohl's statement in essence retains an element of ambiguity in Bonn's position. What of the U.S. position now on the question of the warheads? Has this undergone any kind of changes in the last few days? What would you say about this, Vladimir Ivanovich?

[Bogachev] It was announced in Washington yesterday that the United States will remove their warheads from FRG territory after the West German Pershings are scrapped. It should be possible to welcome the fact that such a move has taken place in the U.S. position on this question. In truth, though, one is placed on one's guard by the fact that Washington is promising not to scrap its warheads but only to remove them from the territory of the FRG. Even the very procedure of resolving the question of U.S. warheads on U.S. proposal will take up too much time.

[Patsyuk] Is the problem of U.S. nuclear warheads for the FRG's Pershings the only unresolved question at the talks? Have other difficulties on the path toward achieving an accord not arisen recently in Geneva?

[Bogachev] Unfortunately, other difficulties exist. The U.S. side in Geneva is now insisting in particular that in the first stage of implementing a future accord, only the Soviet Union should reduce its missiles. The Soviet side considers that both sides should remove their missiles from their arsenals on a balanced basis from the very outset.

The USSR delegation has now forwarded a new proposal. In the first year, both sides should remove all warheads from their missiles. In this way, from the very outset, neither the USSR nor the United States will possess combat-ready medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. It is a very constructive proposal.

Difficulties at the talks may also arise as a result of a change in the U.S. position on the questions of verifying the observance of a future agreement. For decades, the U.S. side insisted at any talks on on-site inspections at any time and in any place. Now that the sides have commenced discussion of specific verification steps, it has turned out that the Soviet Union is ready for on-site inspections that go much further than the United States — on a mutual basis of course.

The statements by the Soviet side have completely confirmed the fact that the USSR, to a far greater extent than the United States, is interested in the reliable verification of observance of agreements.

[Patsyuk] What specific steps have been undertaken by the United States?

[Bogachev] The other day the Reagan administration issued instructions to its delegation in Geneva to significantly change the U.S. position with respect to verification in the direction of relaxing it. Attention is drawn to the fact that the decision by the White House on the renunciation of a number of verification steps proposed earlier, was taken immediately after the Soviet Union announced its intention to strive for the most stringent verification system, including on-site inspection without the right to refuse. These changes, according to U.S. press reports, were undertaken under pressure from the CIA and other U.S. intelligence organs that, as has now become clear, have nothing against spreading their inspection group on the whole territory of the Soviet Union on a permanent basis, but do not at all wish to permit Soviet observers at a number of their military plants.

One U.S. journalist said ironically that the Pentagon and the CIA would like to spread their inspection groups even in the streets of Krasnoyarsk, but they don't want to see the bootmarks of Soviet observers in the state of Nevada. But if one speaks seriously, what we have here is a classic display of the U.S. concept of double-standards. What the United States is able to do ought without fail to be permitted of another country also.

[Patsyuk] It seems that for many years the problem of inspection has essentially been merely an instrument to attain the unseemly aims of U.S. foreign policy.

[Bogachev] Quite right, Konstantin Nikolayevich. Formerly, under the pretence of the inadequacy of verification measures, the Reagan administration refused to ratify the 1974 treaty on limiting the yield of test explosions and the 1976 agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Under the same pretence, Washington disrupted the completion of talks on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, and undermined the prospect for attaining an agreement on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons.

[Patsyuk] What specific aims is Washington now pursuing by renouncing its former proposals on verification?

[Bogachev] Some observers link the U.S. rejection of stringent verification steps with the desire by the U.S. side to withdraw its bases on the territory of its allies — where U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles may be deployed — from the scope of verification. In any case, Konstantin Nikolayevich, the U.S. myth of its unwavering adherence to the idea of on-site inspection has finally been shattered.

[Patsyuk] And a last question: What are the prospects for a successful conclusion of the talks in Geneva and the scrapping, on a global basis, of all Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles?

[Bogachev] I can say that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to find mutually acceptable outcomes for the questions under discussion. We shall hope that in Washington ideas on strengthening military and political stability on our planet will win the upper hand over the narrow departmental interests of the Pentagon strategists.

Criticizes NATO

LD071757 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT
7 Sep 87

["NATO Unwilling To Discuss its Military Doctrine" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The emergence of nuclear weapons first in the United States and then in other countries has made for an unprecedented threat to the very existence of human civilization.

The problem of security of individual countries or alliances of countries has assumed a totally different meaning. It can only be solved by political means.

The dictums like "if you want peace, prepare for war", which seemed acceptable previously, have lost any sense. The devastating power of nuclear weapons leaves chances to no state for ensuring its security in advance by building up weapons, even the most sophisticated and hardest-hitting.

Even preparations for nuclear war themselves today cannot bring political benefits to either side. It is impossible to win the arms race, just as it is impossible to win a nuclear war.

The peculiarities of the present-day international situation demand that politicians in all countries renounce outdated military concepts and take a fundamentally new approach to the problems of war and peace and a fresh look at many things, including ways of ensuring security in the disquieting situation today.

The declaration on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which was adopted by a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of their organization in Berlin last spring, has provided an example of truly revolutionary political thinking.

The Warsaw Treaty nations stressed in that document that their military doctrine is purely defensive and subordinated to the task of preventing war, either nuclear or conventional. The political provisions of the Warsaw Treaty's military doctrine are the principal guidelines for the martial art and the development of the armed forces of socialist countries.

Averting war is thus the overriding task of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

They shall never, under no circumstances, start military activities against any country or alliance of countries if they themselves do not come under an armed attack. They shall never be the first to use nuclear weapons. The armed forces of the allied states, the declaration said, are maintained in combat readiness sufficient to prevent themselves from being taken unaware, and if they still are attacked, they shall give a crushing rebuff to the aggressor.

The Warsaw Treaty members proposed consultations to the NATO states with a view to comparing the military doctrines of the two alliances, analyzing their natures and jointly examining the directions of their further evolution so that to remove the suspicion and mistrust that have accumulated, understand each other better and make sure that the military concepts and doctrines of the military blocs and their participants shall be based on defensive principles.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that that initiative of the socialist countries has been an act of restructuring in action in the most sensitive sphere of international relations.

Official spokesmen in NATO countries initially welcomed the socialist nations' proposal for consultations on the military doctrines of the two alliances. But things did not move further than statements meant for the public. In the NATO headquarters they soon declared that the alliance was going to turn down the Warsaw Treaty's call for consultations.

It can be concluded that in the NATO capitals they are just afraid of discussing the military doctrines of the North Atlantic bloc. Apparently, NATO is still gambling

on its "flexible response" concept which provides for first use of nuclear weapons.

Washington is now complementing this NATO concept with "Star Wars" plans which are equally dangerous to the country dealing the first strike and to the country receiving it.

The American mass media lately have been silent on the Warsaw Treaty nations' military doctrine initiatives. This is evidently a result of pressure from above.

Characteristically, a number of news conferences in Moscow, at which the issue of military doctrines has been raised, have found no reflection in reports by correspondents from the NATO countries.

Defense Official Eyes Nuclear Tests

*OW301145 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT
28 Aug 87*

[Installment in series of interviews with Major General (Gariy Latenin), an expert of the USSR Defense Ministry, by Radio Moscow reporter (Yasetrav Terekhov)]

[Text] Today, Major General (Latenin) will answer questions concerning Soviet plans in the area of nuclear testing — for example, on whether the Soviet Union plans to catch up with the United States in testing frequency.

Maj Gen (Latenin) says as follows: The number of nuclear tests conducted by the USSR to date is approximately two-thirds that of those conducted by the United States. The United States was the first to embark on implementing its program, virtually fanning the arms race. I would like to stress that the Soviet Union is aware of the danger that nuclear testing poses to mankind and that it has never tried to catch up with the United States in quantitative terms. It does not take a military person to understand that the U.S. doctrine is based largely on [words indistinct] of nuclear arms. The Soviet Union is capable of checking a potential enemy with its reliable defense capabilities and high combat power. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union does not intend to repeat or imitate the U.S. tests but conducts tests under its own plans, keeping them to the minimum level required for nuclear arms improvement.

Specifically, during the period of the moratorium declared unilaterally by the USSR, the United States conducted tests on 26 occasions. This year the Soviet Union and the United States carried out 10 nuclear tests each. In the case of the Soviet Union, each time it publicly disclosed where and for what purpose it carried out the test. This does not mean, however, that the Soviet Union intends to conduct the same number of tests in the future.

The frequency of U.S. tests has become much higher than that of Soviet tests. In the United States, two research institutes are engaged in programs for the

development of nuclear arms, that is, of third-generation nuclear arms. In addition, occupying a major position in U.S. nuclear arms programs are so-called exotic weapons for SDI programs, that is, the Star Wars programs. The USSR has no equivalent plans. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it will never develop a similar system to counter SDI. It maintains the same position now.

Soviet nuclear test plans do not envisage the development of nuclear weapons systems that will destabilize the world situation, such as the offensive space weapons being developed by the United States. Therein lies the No 1 difference between Soviet and U.S. nuclear plans. Soviet military authorities proceed from the fundamental task of not allowing the United States to disrupt the military and strategic balance in its favor.

East Bloc Deputies Meet in Moscow

LD081325 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 8 Sep 87
["A Meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — A two-day working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia,

Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the USSR ended in Moscow today.

They discussed some urgent questions of interaction of the allied socialist countries in specific areas of foreign policy, including priority issues of security, in the context of East-West relations.

Petrovskiy Meets Press 9 Sep

Visits Prove 'Openness'

LD091032 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — "The American observers' attendance of the military exercises in Belorussia as well as the U.S. congressmen's visit to the radar station which is under construction in Krasnoyarsk are an important step in the cause of building confidence between the Soviet Union and the United States", Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said today.

In answer to journalists' questions at a press conference, he emphasized that the events vividly showed the Soviet Union's policy of frankness and openness in the military field.

"As far as the military exercises in Belorussia are concerned, the Soviet side acted efficiently under the document of the Stockholm conference. A reply to the request for the inspection was given to the Americans within less than twenty-four hours, and the next day the U.S. four-member inspection group arrived in Minsk by their own plan".

"Several hours later the inspection group went to the area of the exercises which involved troops at an aggregate strength up to 16,000. The Americans carried out the inspection for two days, which likewise conforms to the provisions of the Stockholm document".

"During their tour of inspection the U.S. representatives were given a possibility to visit the area of the cities of Borisov, Polotsk and Maryina Gorka, talk to Soviet servicemen taking part in the exercise and examine Soviet military equipment.

"I would like to stress that the Americans used their own radio systems, photographic cameras, binoculars and recording equipment.

"In accordance with the same Stockholm conference (arrangements), the United States now is evidently ready to prepare a report on the inspection and submit it without delay to all countries participating in the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) process," the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

Speaking of the visit paid by the U.S. congressmen to the radar under construction outside Krasnoyarsk, he said:

"After they attended a seismic experiment in Semipalatinsk, the congressmen were given a possibility to tour the building of the radar station under construction, the antenna and other facilities, in short to see for themselves that the station is really yet being built and work on it is far from completed.

"They were allowed to use photographic cameras there as well. The Americans got a visual confirmation that the station is meant for space tracking purposes."

In this connection Petrovskiy said that the Soviet Union had meticulously honored its commitments under the 1972 treaty limiting ballistic missile defenses and intended to keep doing it in the future as well.

"We have repeatedly said that attempts to present the construction of the Krasnoyarsk radar as a violation of the USSR's commitments under the treaty are groundless. The tour of the station by the U.S. congressmen has been another proof of this," Petrovskiy said.

Pushes for Gulf Peace

LD090951 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — The situation in the area of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is complicated and contradictory — on the one hand, a buildup of naval forces of the United States and its closest allies is taking place there, and on the other, a dialogue is unfolding on the basis of Resolution 598 of the United Nations Security Council, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. He spoke during a news conference at the Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

The Soviet side views it as extremely important that the United Nations secretary-general leaves for Tehran September 11 to pursue missions entrusted to him by the mentioned resolution. Contacts are in progress at present between the Soviet side and representatives of the countries of the region: Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting Tuesday with Mohammad Javad Larijani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iran, and a delegation of the League of Arab States arrived in Moscow. The purpose of these contacts is to underscore the need for the settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict on the basis of Resolution 598 of the United Nations Security Council.

In this connection it is appropriate to call the attention to the proposal for consultations on the issue of freedom of navigation in the entire expanse of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz included. This proposal was set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev back in December 1986.

Such consultations, the deputy foreign minister emphasized, could also contribute toward the lessening of tensions in that region. The Soviet side is proceeding from the premise that precisely political solutions should lead to an effective settlement.

Answering a question asked by an American reporter, the deputy foreign minister said that at the time there were six ships of the Soviet Navy in the Persian Gulf zone, while the U.S. Navy was represented by 41 ships, aircraft carriers and battleships among them.

Apart from that, ships of a number of other NATO countries are present there, Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

The Soviet side is of the opinion that the withdrawal of naval ships from the zone of the Persian Gulf is a step bound to normalize the situation. By mutual agreement only mine-sweepers could be left there for some time to clear the waters of the Gulf, he added.

Views Arab League Talks

AU091048 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Anne Penketh Report]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 9 (AFP) — Talks in Moscow between Soviet officials and an Arab League delegation, including the Iraqi Foreign Minister, and a separate visit by the Iranian deputy foreign minister are aimed at an "early settlement" of the Gulf war, a Soviet Government official said here Wednesday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy said that "all these meetings and talks are used by us to insist on an early settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict on the basis of U.N. Resolution 598".

The resolution adopted on July 20 notably calls for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf hostilities, but Iran has so far failed to explicitly accept it.

He stressed the importance of the up-coming visit to the region by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who leaves New York on Saturday. "It is important that he must be able to talk with all sides in the conflict," he said, noting that the situation was "complex and contradictory".

He said Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit, which had a "broad mandate", should "help to resolve" the problem of non-compliance with the U.N. resolution.

Mr. Petrovskiy, who has just received U.N. Under-Secretary-General Eugeniusz Wyner here, according to TASS news agency, would not comment on the possibility of an international arms embargo or other sanctions against Iran if Tehran refused to accept U.N. proposals.

"First things first," he said, adding: "The very first thing is for the U.N. secretary-general to be able to analyse the situation and submit his report" to the United Nations.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov had Tuesday stressed that "much would depend" on the outcome of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit.

Mr. Petrovskiy did not give more details on the Moscow talks on the Gulf, except to explain that "our line with Iran is to promote good-neighbourliness".

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Larijani, who left here Wednesday after a two-day stay, his second in two months, notably had meetings with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov.

TASS said that the Soviets had stressed that the U.N. resolution was a good basis for a settlement in the Gulf war, and urged co-operation with Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Details were not available on the meetings by the Arab League delegation which included Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz. The delegation, headed by the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, arrived here from Monday.

The Soviet Union, having recently improved relations with Iran, is negotiating a contract for an oil pipeline with Tehran. Moscow is also an arms supplier to Iraq.

The Soviet official, noting that Moscow had six vessels in the Gulf, criticized the "U.S. military build-up" in the region, saying that Washington now had 41 ships including an aircraft carrier.

He repeated a Soviet call for the withdrawal of the navies of all countries except those belonging to the Gulf states themselves, in order to reduce tensions.

Assesses UN Participation

LD091024 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed to the internationalization of dialogue and other forms of state-to-state cooperation as a sign of new times in international affairs.

He was speaking today at a news conference devoted to the Soviet Union's participation in the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly and other international forums.

"It demonstrates the growing awareness that West and East, North and South, regardless of social systems, ideologies, religions and races, should unite in the face of common problems," he went on to say.

"Without joint efforts, it is impossible today to overcome either the arms race or backwardness, the ecological crisis or diseases, including AIDS," Petrovskiy said.

"The concept for forging a comprehensive system of equal security for all, which has been put forward in the United Nations by the USSR together with a number of other socialist nations, fits in perfectly with the natural process of internationalization of state-to-state interaction," the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

"The increased activity of international organizations and forums and the promotion thereof broad-based and constructive dialogue helping to find solutions to problems worrying the world community are an organic part of this concept.

"In its approach to such dialogue, the Soviet Union is guided by new foreign-policy thinking which should not only awaken the human nature in human beings but also affirm the primacy of reason and justice over force in the political mentality and conduct of states," Petrovskiy continued.

"We are satisfied to note that the activity of international forums has been on the increase," he added. "There has been a visible intensification of activity at the summer session of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, which ended a few days ago."

"Regrettably, a dearth of interest in international efforts on the part of the United States is in contrast with this process," the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

"At the Geneva Conference on Disarmament American diplomacy has blocked the idea of holding an additional session of the conference this year to expedite drafting work on a convention on chemical weapons.

"Besides, it has been there preventing the start of talks on nuclear disarmament, an end to nuclear weapons testing and a ban on an arms race in outer space.

"We share concern mounting in the world community over the U.S. course which Americans themselves call 'iso-nationalism'. This is because it is being pursued by a great power which bears special responsibility for the state of affairs in the world as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

"The situation both in the United Nations and in its agencies depends in many ways on its conduct. The United Nations itself, meanwhile, has come under undisguised financial pressure from the United States.

"We are speaking of all this not for the sake of polemics," the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

"As every participant in international contacts, we cannot but be troubled by the self-isolation of one of the members of the community and by its disregard for common interests," Petrovskiy said.

TASS Interviews Petrovskiy on UN
LD081145 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — In the large-scale and diverse work conducted by the Soviet Union in restructuring international relations on the democratic and humanistic footing for building a nuclear-free non-violent world, it assigns an important place to the United Nations, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy told today a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

"In our deep conviction, the United Nations, in which, in fact, all states of the world are represented, should use its authority, as envisaged by its charter, firstly, to consolidate the positive shifts in international relations that have become visible.

Secondly, it should support the new mode of political thinking and, thirdly, resolutely break away with the confrontational stereotypes that are still preserved in the work of the organization," Petrovskiy said.

"All these aims could be served by the implementation of the socialist countries' initiative for holding a dialogue on a comprehensive system of world peace and security," Petrovskiy said.

"This dialogue would facilitate above all the introduction of new political thinking in the U.N. activity.

In the present-day conditions, security can be ensured only through political means, through efforts by all nations and on an equal footing for all states.

Security is of a comprehensive character. It spreads not only to military and political spheres, but also to economic, humanitarian and ecological ones.

Besides, from the geographical viewpoint, comprehensive security covers all states and peoples."

"The new mode of political thinking can break the outdated notions of the cold war and introduce new political approaches to handling problems.

The socialist countries link the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security with the building of a nuclear-free non-violent world," stressed the Soviet deputy foreign minister.

"The Soviet Union has a specific time-table for building such a world, advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his January 15, 1986 statement.

This is a realistic plan. It embodies ideas and thoughts set out by various nations, including nuclear states.

The Soviet Union consistently strives for the implementation of this plan. The latest piece of evidence is, specifically, the proposal for the total elimination of two types of nuclear arms — medium- and shorter-range missiles — the so-called global double zero option.

There is no shortage of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union. It is prepared for cooperation with all states in matters leading towards disarmament and in all other directions of international cooperation.

It is with this intention that the Soviet Union is going to the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly. Our country is prepared to look at the session jointly with all countries for mutually acceptable decisions that would facilitate a radical change in the climate and substance of international relations."

Gerasimov Meets Press 8 Sep

Discusses Arms Talks

*LD081423 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1325 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) — On the Soviet initiative, the talks between experts of the United States and the USSR on the issues of halting nuclear tests have been held in Geneva since July 1986. Six rounds have been held already, but no practical results have been achieved, through the fault of the United States, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported here today at a briefing.

The United States does not show readiness to search for compromise with respect to an accord on launching full-scale talks on halting nuclear tests. Moreover, the

spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed, they are departing from the understandings outlined in April, in the course of the visit to Moscow of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and subsequently discussed at the meeting of experts in Geneva.

We remain in favor of the speediest possible halting of nuclear tests and are ready at any moment to embark on developing a treaty on with the United States a bilateral basis, on banning these tests. Led by the desire to get matters moving from their impasse, we are prepared to reach an agreement on resolving that problem gradually. We have proposed launching full-scale talks on totally banning nuclear weapons, but we are prepared to examine as a first step at such talks the issue of ratifying the Soviet-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976, the so-called threshold treaty and the treaty on significantly cutting down and reducing the threshold power of nuclear explosions and a simultaneous limitation of their number.

As an immediate practical measure in this regard, we propose that an interim accord be reached on limiting the yield of the explosions by a threshold of one kilotonne and to limit the number of tests to a minimum. By way of developing the understanding reached concerning the further improvement of the measures of verification [kontrol] of the 1974 and 1976 agreements and concerning the staging of experiments on each other's testing grounds for these purposes, the Soviet side forwarded at the talks in Geneva, a concrete proposal on staging this experiment. For the purposes of calibrating the national seismic equipment, it is proposed that the yield resulting from an explosion of U.S. nuclear device be measured by Soviet equipment at a U.S. testing ground and, correspondingly, that U.S. equipment be used to measure the yield resulting from an explosion of a Soviet nuclear device at a Soviet testing ground, in the spirit of the regulations governing calibration provided for in the 1974 agreement.

We also offered the possibility of reaching accord on carrying out a U.S. nuclear explosion on a Soviet testing ground and, correspondingly, of a Soviet one on a U.S. testing ground. The sides could exchange data obtained as a result of the experiment.

The Soviet side would not object to the U.S. side using the "Corrtex" method of measuring the yield of nuclear explosions during the carrying out of such a joint calibration experiment, G. Gerasimov emphasized.

Ponders U.S. Relations

LD081226 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — Much has been said and written lately about prospects for improved Soviet-American relations as a result of the scheduled visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Washington and progress at the Geneva talks on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a briefing here today.

"Against this good background," he observed, "certain statements are made which sound in discord.

For instance, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, during a tour of several American states, called for greater military spending and bigger American arsenals, including nuclear strategic forces."

"It turns out that, on the one hand, the U.S. stands for reductions in strategic offensive arms, a subject of discussion at Geneva, while on the other hand, the secretary calls for their buildup."

Another discord," Gerasimov said, "is a tone higher — in the President's remarks.

He has already spoken and is going to speak again — at the session of the U.N. General Assembly — on the subject: Precisely what the Soviet Union should do in the field of foreign and domestic policy to meet American standards.

The presidential 'directives' go as far as giving advice to the Soviets.

What is obvious is certain confusion: We think that the point at issue is the dismantling of military systems, while some people in Washington think that the matter concerns the dismantling of political systems."

"Discords of this kind," said the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, "do not contribute to efforts aimed at really improving Soviet-American relations, including disarmament measures."

Eyes Gulf Situation

LD081327 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — "Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Mohammad Javad Larijani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iran", announced Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today, he emphasized that matters concerning bilateral relations and the general situation that had taken shape in the region had been discussed during the conversation. Both sides had expressed interest in the development of Soviet-Iranian relations in the spirit of goodneighbourliness, mutual understanding, expansion and deepening of mutually beneficial trade-and-economic cooperation.

The Soviet side had emphasized an urgent necessity to end the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible.

"This is our principled line," Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasized. "We are for a just settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict politically on the basis of the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 598."

The spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that in this case much would depend on the mission of the U.N. secretary-general. A ceasefire should be effected, and then the pretext which the United States used to increase its presence in the Persian Gulf would cease. Vernon Walters, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, stated in a CBS interview recently that the United States would not withdraw its force from the Persian Gulf even if peace is established there the next day.

"It appears," Gennadiy Gerasimov points out, "that the Iran-Iraq conflict, the tanker war, and the freedom of shipping — all are a pretext for the United States to keep its naval force in the Persian Gulf."

When discussing the explosive situation in the Persian Gulf area, Eduard Shevardnadze and Mohammad Javad Larijani had declared for the earliest withdrawal of the navy ships of the non-Gulf states from the region.

This is a long-standing Soviet proposal, the spokesman emphasized.

It is of importance to make the first step: to bring about a ceasefire, Gennadiy Gerasimov said in answer to questions.

Urges German Normalization

*LD081810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT
8 Sep 87*

["Gerasimov: Honecker Visit Contributes to European Security" — TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow September 8 (TANJUG) — The Soviet Union considers that G.D.R. state and party head Erich Honecker's visit to the F.R.G. and the ensuing results will contribute to strengthening security in Europe, an official Soviet spokesman said today.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said the Soviet Union urges normalisation of the two German states' relations based on international law and in the interest of European security. [passage omitted]

UN Disarmament Talks Near End

LD090632 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 9 TASS — The International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, under way at the United Nations Headquarters, has started discussing the final draft document which is to deepen and strengthen the international community's adherence to disarmament and development and give an impetus to more efforts in these fields.

Disarmament and development are the two most urgent tasks facing mankind today. They are a matter of prime concern for all countries, developed and developing, big and small. Disarmament and development are two pillars that may become the foundation for durable peace in the world. This thesis was proposed to be included in the final document by the Swedish delegation.

The draft, issued by the delegation Tuesday, says the ongoing arms race was taking too great a share of manpower, financial, natural and other resources, which was a heavy burden on the economies of all countries and an obstacle to the confidence-building process.

United States & Canada

Congressmen Meet Press on Visit

LD090428 Moscow TASS in English 0419 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 9 TASS — A group of Democratic American congressmen held a news conference on Capitol Hill Tuesday on the results of their just-concluded visit to the Soviet Union.

They told reporters that during their stay there they had been given a possibility to watch experiments in which large amounts of conventional explosives had been blown up, with the blasts then recorded by seismic instruments set up in Soviet territory jointly by American and Soviet scientists.

The tests, the representatives said, had visually confirmed the possibility of reliably verifying compliance with agreements limiting the yields of underground nuclear explosions.

Democratic Congressman Thomas Downey said those were "extraordinary steps in confidence-building" between the USSR and the U.S.

U.S. Suspends MX Test Flights

PM081509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 87
Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tests Have Been Suspended"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Aug — The U.S. Air Force has adopted a decision to temporarily suspend all test flights of the mobile-based MX ICBM, *The Washington Post* reports.

According to the newspaper, the Pentagon is setting up a special working group to study faults in the MX control and guidance system.

It emerges from a report published by the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee that to comply with the administration's wish to deploy this system as soon as possible, the manufacturer of the MX control and guidance system, the Northrop aerospace corporation, has used components that had not undergone technical tests and has falsified test results. According to *The Washington Post*, "serious questions of confidence have arisen" about the reliability of the 21 MX missiles already deployed in launch silos. "Everything indicates that a giant question mark hangs over the MX missiles," Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has said.

According to the House Armed Services Committee, the problems in the MX guidance system will not be resolved before the beginning of next year.

Weinberger Refuses Comment on Gulf

LD082130 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 8 TASS — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger flatly refused to discuss the content of a top secret memorandum which U.S. Secre-

tary of the Navy James Webb sent him in July. According to press reports, in that memorandum Webb expressed concern over the consequences of the Reagan administration's decision to build up military presence in the Persian Gulf. In an interview to the ABC television network, the Pentagon's chief was protecting in every way Washington's present course in the Persian Gulf area where some 40 U.S. ships and over 23,000 troops are concentrated now. Weinberger asserted that the United States military aims in the Gulf remain the same as 40 years ago when the U.S. ships entered it for the first time: to keep international waters open for the United States trade. He admitted that during the summer the United States sharply increased its military presence in the Gulf, but he said that the scale of this presence corresponds to the seriousness of the "menace" to the "freedom of shipping". We have been in the Gulf for 40 years now and I think we shall stay there, Weinberger said.

IZVESTIYA Interviews Cranston

PM081433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 87
Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Senator Alan Cranston in Moscow by A. Ostalskiy: "I Do Not Believe in Nuclear Weapons"; date of interview not given]

[Text] "Age, particularly a politician's age, is determined not so much by the number of years he has lived as by his ability to think. Old age is when you can no longer accept new ideas," Alan Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate, who is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, believes. He is widely known as a senior U.S. legislator and a contender for the Presidency in the last elections. In the past he has been an active member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and is now chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs. All these years he has been an advocate of arms limitation, as a result of which he has earned the reputation of being "left-wing" among American conservatives.

His own definition of old age clearly does not apply to the senator himself. He looks younger than his 73 years and, even after a hard day visiting the Crimean "Pobeda" Kolkhoz and flying to Moscow, he appeared full of strength and vigor when he talked late in the evening with your *Izvestiya* correspondent. He believes that he owes his fitness to sport. "I go running — not jogging, the real thing," Cranston says proudly.

According to the senator, he is inspired by the results of his visit to the USSR — his third to date — and his meetings and conversations with Soviet officials. He thinks that since his last visit to the USSR in 1981 "a very great deal has changed for the better." "You can only be pleased with what is happening in the USSR — glasnost, restructuring, and the new thinking. I am convinced that this is not just fine words but a new outlook on everything, on every aspect of life."

"I still favor a 'nuclear freeze' and support any reasonable measures capable of reducing the level of nuclear

confrontation... I am convinced of the possibility and necessity of reaching a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles as soon as possible... Ending the arms race is the most important issue to my mind." These are some of the things the senator said during the conversation.

A. Cranston also said he supports a complete end to nuclear tests on a reciprocal basis, and he positively appraised the USSR's proposal to set up an international system for the global monitoring of radiation safety using space communication lines. He also favors setting up "crisis centers" to prevent the accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

But, of course, A. Cranston would not be a prominent member of the U.S. establishment if he did not share some of its prejudices. For example, he considers some of the USSR's domestic affairs ("human rights" and emigration) and also Soviet-Afghan relations to be "obstacles impeding a total end to the arms race."

The senator avoided any frank discussion of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles, which have been artificially singled out of the "zero option" formula and have thereby become an obstacle to reaching a Soviet-U.S. agreement.

"There is obviously a difference of opinion on this issue, but I would not like to make any specific suggestions as to how to resolve this problem," A. Cranston said.

"I will refrain from specific details," he said when the conversation turned to other barriers to improving Soviet-U.S. relations. "I cannot go into details... I am not exactly sure what the U.S. Administration is prepared to offer or accept" (this in reference to on-site inspection and verification measures in connection with the latest Soviet proposals on nuclear tests and the elimination of chemical weapons), and "I am not au fait with this problem" (this in reference to the U.S. refusal — it was the only NATO country to do so — to take part in the Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development to be convened in New York following a resolution by the 41st UN General Assembly session).

But A. Cranston answered other questions willingly and in detail:

[Ostalskiy] Do you consider the total elimination of nuclear arms possible?

[Cranston] Yes, this aim is feasible, although it cannot be accomplished in a day, of course. First, we must reach an accord on nuclear arms limitation and reduction. But you can see how complicated it is to reach an agreement even between two states. Reaching agreement will be even more difficult if other nuclear countries join in the talks. I fear this will take some time, but the complete elimination of nuclear arms must nevertheless remain our ultimate aim.

[Ostalskiy] Some Western leaders claim that nuclear arms are a factor preventing a world war...

[Cranston] I do not know, perhaps they have helped to maintain an uneasy peace over the past decades, but this does not mean that they will continue to do so. A war that would be catastrophic and threaten man's universal destruction could begin at any moment as a result of an accident, misunderstanding, computer error, or the escalation of a regional conflict. I do not believe in nuclear weapons as a means of preventing war.

[Ostalskiy] Can you see any connection between the problems of disarmament and economic development?

[Cranston] Of course. The end of the arms race would free vast material, intellectual, and human resources to produce material wealth instead of unnecessary weapons that we hope will never be used. The latest research shows that production for consumption and development provides more employment than the military industry and leads to a rise in living standards. [Cranston ends]

At the end of the conversation A. Cranston said that he will be flying to Ulaanbaatar on Sunday. "This will be the first official visit by a U.S. senator to Mongolia," he said.

Solons Rap Congress' 'Interference'

*LD051401 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT
5 Sep 87*

[Text] Vilnius September 5 TASS — Lithuania's parliamentarians have branded as interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign Soviet republics an address to Soviet authorities from a group of members of U.S. Congress insisting that favorable conditions be provided in the Soviet Baltic region for anti-Soviet demonstrations.

In an open reply to the U.S. congressmen, which was published in Lithuanian newspapers today, the MP's expressed perplexity at the fact that the American lawmakers had deemed it appropriate to lecture Baltic nations on how to go about their affairs and on what attitude to take to anti-Soviet demonstrations.

Provocative gatherings were staged in Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn, following a call from foreign radio services, recently to besmirch the 1940 decisions by the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to restore the soviet system of government in their countries and join the USSR.

The Lithuanian MP's said in their letter that support for those gatherings by the U.S. congressmen was another indication of where the ideas of organizing actions hostile to Soviet society originated.

The letter recalled that when Lithuania's working people accomplished a socialist revolution in 1918, the entente countries and the United States attempted to prevent it.

During the fascist dictatorship of 1920-40, it continued, "politicians in your country did nothing for the harassment of anti-fascists in Lithuania to be stopped and for

the regime of violence, arbitrariness and lawlessness, which was in power at the time and which trampled basic human rights under foot, to be replaced."

"Your country did not recognize even the return of the Vilnius area to Lithuania, although it was a highly important act of national justice.

"The historical truth and life itself have proved that the path chosen by the Lithuanian people is the only one correct.

"The working people have created the soviet system of government and the socialist system and shall never renounce them.

"The principles of public openness and democracy affirming themselves in our life ever more firmly are helping solve the problems of economic and social progress, upgrade socialism and put its advantages to better use," the letter said.

It was signed by construction worker Petras Sileikis, Ona Sapezinskene, chairperson of a rural cooperative, journalist Albertas Laurinciukas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Lithuanian parliament, prominent Soviet poet Eduardas Mezelaitytis, holder of a Lenin prize, Anatolijus Rasteika, chairman of Lithuania's union of architects, and other members of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania.

Joint Symposia With U.S. Open

Scientific Parley

LD281330 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Khabarovsk August 28 TASS — A Soviet-American scientific symposium opened here today. Its participants will discuss measures for ensuring security and developing cooperation in the Pacific region. The symposium is being attended by staff members of the Institute of the U.S. and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, of institutes of the Far Eastern branch of the USSR Academy of Science, as well as a group of scientists from universities and colleges of the U.S. western coast.

Discussions are under way on a possibility of starting joint ventures and deepening contracts in the sphere of fishing, forestry and environmental protection. This is the fifth such meeting of scientists of the two countries.

James Gardner, rector of the Lewis and Clark College of Portland, said in a TASS interview that he was positive that humanity was entering an age which should be called "The Age of the Pacific Ocean". In his opinion, the processes taking place there are acquiring global significance. The American scientist pointed out the need for working out a program of deepening bilateral contacts.

Gardner described a joint fishing company that brought profits to both sides as an example of successful cooperation. He said that a possibility of joint actions in the

sphere of forestry and environmental protection was actively examined today. It is planned to discuss at the current meeting a possibility of student and teacher exchange between Portland and Khabarovsk and prospects for them to become twinned cities.

Agriculture Parley

LD011647 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT
1 Sep 87

[Text] Tbilisi September 1 TASS — A Soviet-American symposium "Economics of Agriculture" opened today in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia. Its participants will exchange experience of rationally using land and water and other resources for growing big and stable harvests.

At the first session the Soviet economist Vyacheslav Vashanov acquainted his colleagues from the United States with the prospects of utilizing natural resources in the agri-industrial complex of the USSR.

The Soviet participants in the symposium are awaiting with much interest the reports of the American scientists representing such organizations as the "Resources of the Future" research centre, the Tufts, Maryland, Minnesota and Chicago Universities and the Federal Reserve Board.

Organised by the Association of Soviet Scientific Institutions, the symposium will last till September 7.

Ovchinnikov on U.S. Media, 'Reality'

PM090955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 87
Second Edition p 5

[Article by Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Curtain"]

[Text] Churchill's words about an "iron curtain" were once the first entry in the lexicon of the "cold war." I recall this because the modern heralds of anti-Soviet crusades are now trying to bring down such a curtain over the United States. On the threshold of important talks to determine whether the USSR and the United States will conclude an agreement on eliminating two classes of nuclear weapons and whether a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will take place this year, they are seeking to isolate U.S. public opinion from the voice of Moscow and to conceal from it the Soviet Union's important initiatives.

It was possible to hear many complaints in the West until recently about the "specific difficulties" supposedly experienced by foreign journalists in the USSR. It was said that they had no opportunity to obtain first-hand information or put questions directly to officials because there was no practice of holding regular press conferences. Now several functions a day are frequently held in the Moscow Press Center. But the more information about important steps in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy is passed through this channel, the less information gets through to the U.S. public.

This kind of "blackout" (or "veil of darkness") extends even to those aspects of Soviet reality in which Western propaganda displays heightened interest. This includes, for example, the question of Soviet citizens' emigrating to reunite families. Staff Sovietologists like to depict it as almost the only criterion of democracy and human rights in the USSR. A press conference held in Moscow in mid-August was devoted to just this subject and, in particular, on a wider plane, to international cooperation in human rights and the role of humanitarian relations in the all-embracing system of international security proposed by the Soviet Union. A deputy foreign minister cited the latest statistical data on emigration from the USSR and spoke about the new regulations governing exit and entry on private business, which have been further relaxed. But the U.S. public never learned anything about this. A curtain of silence once again barred the way of facts.

The next example is Chautauqua. On the eve of the previous similar meeting held in Yurmala, Washington declared in what took the form virtually of an ultimatum: Administration spokesmen will not participate in it unless the debate is covered by the Soviet mass media. As is known, Soviet television transmitted the speeches of both the Soviet and the U.S. participants in the meeting from the Riga seaside, while newspaper reports described both the coincidence of views and the arguments that flared up. But in Chautauqua we saw an example of tendentious hushing up of the opponents' viewpoint. U.S. newspapers, television, and radio merely mentioned the opening and closing of the meeting and the makeup of its participants. But the U.S. public learned virtually nothing about the opinions expressed by the Soviet guests on the questions under discussion. In justification, references are made to the traditions of the U.S. press. It is interested, it is said, only in news, which can be "events" but not "views." Given this approach, the U.S. mass media frequently become a tool of misinformation.

Yet, Chautauqua and Yurmala gave hundreds of people from the USSR and the United States a rare opportunity to meet for a frank, face-to-face conversation. Television linkups provide a similar opportunity for such contact. But whereas practically every Soviet person has already witnessed such discussions many times, there can be no question here of any parity with Americans. We transmit television linkups on central television, as a rule during the prime evening hours, and they always have an audience of more than 100 million. As for the United States, such broadcasts there are chiefly the domain of local stations. If on rare occasions they get onto the programs of the national companies, it is, as a rule, during the morning and afternoon hours, when it is primarily housewives and pensioners only who can watch them.

But radio broadcasts from Moscow are a far more mysterious concept than television linkups for the U.S. public. Contrary to an accord, the Washington administration avoids giving any assistance in this matter (claiming that the air is overloaded with private radio stations), although the Soviet side has fulfilled its promise not to

hamper Voice of America broadcasts. If mention is to be made of an "iron curtain," a striking example of this is the virtually total isolation of U.S. territory from radio broadcasts from abroad.

In an attempt to distort and discredit the salutary new processes in Soviet society, U.S. propaganda has launched itself upon a futile search for the "limits of glasnost." "I say to the Soviet leadership: The time has come to display glasnost in your military matters!" — the U.S. President exclaimed passionately in a recent speech in Los Angeles. But it turned out that Washington Kremlinologists were behind the times. The USSR's official position on this problem was made public in New York 24 hours before that speech from the rostrum of the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development. It was unambiguously stated: We favor broader glasnost and openness with regard to military activity and military spending. We insistently propose making a comparison of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military doctrines. This will make it possible to approach a realistic comparison of military budgets.

It should be noted that difficulties in comparing military budgets also exist between capitalist countries. For example, if Japan were to follow the estimating methods adopted within NATO, its defense spending would be expressed as a far more considerable figure than 1 percent of gross national product. But if we speak of socialist states, they have a fundamentally different structure of arms prices (for there are no weapons manufacturers there making fabulous profits out of military orders). It was explained in New York that the military budget published by the Soviet Union reflects Defense Ministry spending. But the funding of scientific research and experimental design work and also the purchase of arms and military hardware feature under other headings in the USSR State Budget. When our planned radical reform of price formation is complete, there will be an opportunity for a realistic comparison of overall military spending. Do our recent joint experiments by Soviet and U.S. seismologists or the U.S. congressmen's visit to a radar station under construction in the Krasnoyarsk region not attest to readiness to really "display glasnost in military matters"?

The U.S. mass media have certainly not made a sensation out of the Soviet Union's bold steps toward greater openness in military questions. Is this not because there is such a striking contrast between them and the National Security Council's "secret operations" exposed in connection with "Irangate"? This scandal has made Americans recall that in the past the screen of misinformation with regard to the notorious "Tonkin incident" enabled Washington hawks to draw the United States into the Vietnam adventure.

The attacks on glasnost in the USSR reflect the fear of it. For glasnost means, above all, readiness to participate in dialogue, to express one's own opinion, and to heed the opinion of others. What, if not fear of glasnost, can

account for the U.S. refusal to participate in the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development? For this does not even involve any traveling expenses, since this forum is taking place on U.S. soil. Is it sensible to imitate the ostrich hiding its head in the sand?

China

New PRC Ambassador, Gromyko Discuss Ties

*OW070324 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
0100 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] On 4 September, Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium president, received Yu Hongliang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Soviet Union, who presented his credentials.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Yu Hongliang said: The peoples of China and the Soviet Union have supported each other during the course of lengthy revolutionary struggles and socialist construction, forming a basis for their traditional friendship. The Chinese people have cherished this friendship and made tireless efforts to consolidate and develop it. I wish to use this opportunity to convey the Chinese people's good wishes to the great Soviet people, who are engaged in socialist construction and the reorganization drive.

The Chinese ambassador said: You may rest assured that while in this post I will make every effort to consolidate the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and normalize bilateral relations. Yu Hongliang added: I take this as the noble mission entrusted to me by my government.

In accepting the credentials, Comrade Gromyko said: Our two countries, the PRC and the Soviet Union, are big socialist countries. This alone objectively requires them to develop and enrich their relations in all fields. Our two countries are pursuing a peace policy in the international arena and have, on many recent occasions, issued statements expounding on this policy. Comrade Gromyko, first of all, called the ambassador's attention to the statements issued by Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the official documents expounding the Soviet position in foreign affairs, and the resolutions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Gromyko stressed: You may be sure that any step taken by the Chinese side directed at promoting peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war will find understanding and support on our part. We would like to hope that the PRC will act in the same way. This is required by the paramount interests of our two countries and peoples.

Comrade Gromyko continued: It is most appropriate to stress the significance of the issue of security in the vast and important area of the Pacific Ocean. As you know, the Soviet Union has expounded on its principled opinion about this. Everyone knows that China is also interested in this issue. There is a very large field here for our cooperation.

Comrade Gromyko went on to point out: Your party and the CPSU, as well as the peoples of our two countries, are busy with their important internal affairs. Our people are currently carrying out the task of reorganizing Soviet social life. This task is concerned with economic development, the entire social realm, and the people's thinking. We wish to improve the Soviet people's living standards, increase their welfare, and develop socialism — or, in other words, achieve a greater degree of socialism. Our intention is to develop and enrich socialist democracy, which is also the will of the Soviet people. The hopes of those people abroad who would like to see the Soviet Union swerving from the path it took in October 1917 are in vain. Comrade Gromyko stressed: They will be disappointed. We are confidently following the road on which the Soviet Union embarked by carrying out the great revolution. Lenin has pointed out the basic directions in which our country is now advancing under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party. We describe our entire work as reorganization, which is a very comprehensive and accurate definition of the work we are doing.

Comrade Gromyko continued: I wish to take this opportunity to say that we duly assess everything that is being done in China to modernize the economy.

Comrade Gromyko said: Our two countries have already and will have more contacts and talks on various issues. We are prepared to continue these contacts and talks. We express the hope that they will be held in a friendly and good-neighborly spirit and will bring about positive results.

Finally, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium president wished the Chinese ambassador success in his work of consolidating and developing bilateral relations.

After the presentation of credentials, Comrade Gromyko and Yu Hongliang had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

NPC Delegation Ends USSR Visit

*PM031301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87
Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] Nationalities Committee headed by Yu Wen, NPC Standing Committee member and Nationalities Committee deputy chairman, left the Soviet Union 31 August after visiting the country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers.

Northeast Asia

Gorbachev Replies to Hiroshima Messages

*LD080926 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT
8 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo September 8 TASS — Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a verbal answer to messages from the governor of

the Japanese Prefecture of Hiroshima, Toranosuke Takeshita, mayor of Hiroshima Takeshi Araki and the Association of Victims of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima, which he received earlier.

The messages, also addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, contain calls for ending nuclear weapons tests, concluding an agreement on medium-range missiles and fully eliminating nuclear weapons.

"We fully share the ideas expressed in your messages," Mikhail Gorbachev said in his reply. "They are priority directions in the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union."

"We welcome the fact that there are strong antinuclear feelings among the population of the prefecture, and these feelings enjoy support of local authorities. I would like to hope that these feelings will be reflected in the activities of Japan in the international scene in the form of constructive initiatives."

Gromyko Receives Outgoing Japanese Envoy
*LD071627 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT
7 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — "We are pleased with the principal idea of what you have said that the Japanese Government is seeking to broaden relations with the Soviet Union," Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has said, summing up the remarks made by Japan's ambassador to the USSR, Yasue Katori, during their conversation.

Gromyko received the Japanese ambassador in the Kremlin today in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on several topical issues of Soviet-Japanese relations and a number of problems of the present-day international situation, including the situation in Asia.

Gromyko emphasized that there was a substantial potential for the development of relations between the two countries and that something was being done towards that end. The Soviet Union was convinced, however, that not everything possible was being done by the Japanese side.

As to the Soviet Union, it was prepared to promote ties with Japan in all spheres, Gromyko observed. "We are neighbouring countries, we share a border.

"Indeed, it passes at sea, but the distance across water is not big. It would be incorrect if Soviet-Japanese relations, now somewhat frozen, remain at the level they are today.

"Hands for a friendly handshake should be extended from both sides. Moscow is prepared to work in this direction. It is up to Tokyo to reciprocate."

Gromyko said there was a large area in which countries not only could, but also should cooperate. He dwelt on the Soviet proposals for averting nuclear catastrophe.

"There is no task more important and global than eliminating nuclear weapons. All peoples in the west and east, in the north and south are interested in its solution.

"Talks are already under way on this important issue. They are being held above all by the Soviet Union and the United States. Advancement became visible. But one cannot say today that a document of some kind has already been agreed upon — either a treaty or an agreement ready for signing.

"When the point at issue is the fate of our planet, there can be no indifferent on-lookers. We have the right to expect resolute actions for the benefit of strengthening universal security from all states, large and small.

"Japan has an important role to play. Its people was the world's first victim of atomic bombings."

Gromyko drew the ambassador's special attention to the need for improving the situation in the Pacific. The Soviet Union's proposals on this issue were set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok.

"We would like Japan to facilitate the transfer of this problem into the plane of concrete examination by nations.

"Far from everything has been used since the matter concerns talks, consultations and so on. The sides have, undoubtedly, far greater possibilities than those used until now."

For his part, Katori observed that deepening mutual understanding and broadening the dialogue between the two countries constituted the most effective means of cooperation.

In conclusion he wished the Soviet people prosperity.

Choice of Seoul for Olympics Viewed
*PM070723 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 1 Sep 87 p 4*

[N. Dolgoplov article: "Disquiet Over Olympics"]

[Text] In 1976 more than 20 African countries withdrew from the Montreal Olympics as a mark of protest at the participation there of stooges of the South African racists. The U.S. Administration and its allies tried to boycott the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow. In 1984 the Soviet Union and a number of socialist states were deprived of the opportunity of sending teams to Los Angeles because of the atmosphere of hatred and anti-Sovietism created there. Only 1 year remains before the 24th Olympics in Seoul. So what events are now taking part in the world Olympic movement?

"Disquiet was bound to arise when, at the formal closing ceremony of the Games in Los Angeles, the Olympic flag was handed over to Seoul: Is this not a waste of time?.."

— Britain's *Times* wrote. "...The IOC could hardly have chosen a more vulnerable country for the Games... That is hardly the right time or the place to hold the Olympic Games."

But the choice, which raised a storm of perplexed questioning, was made, and was not subject to appeal. Nevertheless, why Seoul, with its reactionary regime, antigovernment demonstrations with many thousands of participants, and the shooting of dissenters? Why South Korea, which lacks diplomatic relations with dozens of countries, and not only socialist ones? Why has the Olympics been awarded to a country where a foreign — U.S.— army equipped with 1,000 nuclear weapons is stationed, is this not at variance with the Olympic Charter? And a final question. How is it that Seoul, unknown in the sporting world, triumphed over its rival, Nagoya, in Japan — which was considered the more worthy candidate?

Here one cannot avoid a small, albeit far from lyrical digression. Since the IOC session in Moscow in 1980, at which Juan-Antonio Samaranch, Spanish ambassador to the USSR at the time, was elected IOC president, he has visited 152 (!) countries. In each of them has had meetings with state officials, held press conferences, and given interviews. But the paradox is that, despite the apparent candour, the IOC has been and remains virtually the world's most closed organization. Its archives are ultrasecret. What has caused particular decisions to be made, who initiated them, and what benefits the IOC has derived from their implementation, remain a secret to the uninitiated. There was once the feeling that Madame Monique Berlioux, IOC director for many years, would lift the shroud of secrecy. After falling out with Samaranch, Berlioux, a journalist by training, found herself in retirement and set about writing a book about the IOC.

Her first interview, published in the West German newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, appeared under the intriguing title "Monique Berlioux Criticizes the IOC." In truth, the Frenchwoman criticized the IOC president rather than the IOC itself. She gave vent to her sense of grievance. Samaranch was accused of ingratitude. Customary Olympic politeness was, moreover, completely cast aside: "The IOC has no one with long-term vision capable of laying down the necessary line of direction. The IOC must learn again to be more committed to the principles proclaimed by Pierre de Coubertin."

Readers expected new revelations would come, but no sensations followed. The writer's ardor died away or was extinguished. Berlioux, known for her firmness, coolness, and iron grip, and in this she resembles Margaret Thatcher, in my opinion, was invited to assist prospective Olympic cities. After some thought, she agreed to "remain a good sport." Now the offended Madame Berlioux is in no mood for revelations. At the author's request her book's publication has been held back till the Seoul Games are over.

It sometimes happens that secrets deliberately buried deep out of sight resurface and become known. At the

University Games held in the Japanese city of Kobe I got acquainted with a journalist from Seoul. Natural wariness — it was his first contact with a Russian and mine with a South Korean — gave way to what may be called mutual sympathy and professional trust. Could we fail to touch on the topic of the Seoul Olympics? Here my acquaintance, who spoke in a very restrained way about President Chon Tu-hwan, was transformed. He praised the sports facilities already built. He swore that, whatever else, in a country like South Korea, where the forces of repression were in abundance, the safety of the Olympic family would be completely assured. Finally, so as to avoid, god forbid, coming over as a chauvinist, he quietly related to me the story of how Seoul won in the argument against Nagoya.

It was clear that the Summer Olympics, which had hitherto gone to Europe and North America, would go to one of two Asian cities in 1988. Seoul's chances were reckoned to be two-to-one against. My interlocutor thought that the Olympics would have weighed anchor in the Japanese port if the Japanese themselves had wanted them, but things began to develop. Suddenly Nagoya, which had been lavished with praise and boosted, ceased to appeal to people who, by all the laws of logic, should have supported it. Japanese industrialists began to hesitate and have doubts. Would the Olympics staged at home yield enough financial as opposed to sports dividends? Was it not more profitable to invest money in compliant South Korea, with its cheap labor force? A paradox, but it is far easier in Seoul, without special competition or ruinous philanthropic gestures, to capture the Olympic market, impose their own conditions on the hosts, and conclude favorable contracts. Moreover, if the Olympics are also profitable for the hosts, you could finally get back at least part of your enormous loans from the South Koreans.

Nagoya's fate was thus decided. Painstaking, careful work got into full swing. My well-informed interlocutor was either unaware of the details or preferred to keep them to himself. The upshot alone is known. Seoul celebrated victory while its rival duly suffered defeat.

Is the version heard at Kobe true? Who can say?... Let's assume the two countries, the two neighbors, came to an agreement. But how did they manage to persuade the worthy IOC members — the participants in the secret ballot — to make the unexpected decision? After what had happened in Montreal and Moscow, did they really not consider the Olympic movement's future? Los Angeles got the Olympics in 1984 through lack of rivals. But the choice between Seoul and Nagoya seemed, after all, obvious.

Another version appears to me equally plausible: The major sports concerns try to exert enormous pressure on the choice of Olympic capitals. Let us take, for example, Adidas, which is very well known to us all and which was presented with the IOC Order for its patronage of major sport. As long as 5 years before the Olympic ballot sports king Horst Dassler began making active inroads into the

Southeast Asian market. Now this region and, of course, South Korea are the acknowledged preserve of this tireless Adidas workhorse. But there was nothing in Japan for him: the Japanese market won't accept interlopers. There would have been no publicity or chance to sell his goods in Nagoya. Quite a lot has already been written about Dassler's ties with IOC members. The king of this sports empire died quite recently. He was just over 50. The Seoul Olympics will serve as a kind of final salute in his honor.

But you try and divine the Olympic mysteries when they are even a secret for many world sports leaders. It was no accident that the representatives of 27 international sports federations asked the IOC for greater rights in determining the Olympic Games venue. IOC members themselves were alarmed.

But all this came later, merely as a response to events. "The 1988 Olympics will take place in Seoul or will not take place at all" — there is no arguing with IOC president Samaranch. "The 1988 Games have been awarded to Seoul once and for all."

The DPRK NOC [National Olympic Committee] quite properly offered to hold some Olympic events in Pyongyang. However, after four rounds the talks with the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and the IOC are deadlocked and there will be no fifth round. On 17 September the IOC will send invitations to all NOC's to participate in the Summer Olympics. What sort of response will there be?

The Olympic movement is going through a difficult time. But let us try to make things clear: Sport today is a social phenomenon, it forms part of our interests and our lives. It cannot be regarded as something isolated, separated, or protected from the rest of the world by high stadium walls. Sport is in no way apolitical. It reacts keenly to the relations taking shape among various members of the world community. It, like all other spheres of human activity, reflects the processes taking place in the world. Does it need to be proved that these are extremely complex? It is naive to count on general Olympic harmony. That is why it is essential to struggle for Olympic mutual understanding. This is far from pointless.

The world Olympic movement is at a supreme level of development, but the enemies of the Olympic spirit — drugs, commercialization, and professionalism — are gaining momentum. Failure to acknowledge this would be to indulge in self-deception. The entry to the Olympics of professional footballers, hockey-players, field and track athletes, and equestrian participants, followed up by millionaire tennis-players, can only be described as a very heavy blow to the Olympic principles.

Poor Pierre de Coubertin. If he knew what his brainchild threatens to become. The Olympic pickings have proven very attractive. While the commercial ballyhoo surrounding the Olympics was previously conducted only

by a small group of sports sponsoring firms, there are now hundreds of smart operators quite willing to warm their hands over the Olympic flame.

Even the IOC itself is turning into a major owner of capital. Previously it was satisfied with the percentage paid by television businessmen in exchange for the exclusive right to broadcast the Olympics. Seoul, for example, will earn more than \$400 million and Calgary more than \$300 million. But the IOC now makes its own independent profits. Some \$104 million is the tidy sum for a contract it has concluded with firms intending to use the Olympic emblems. Only 11 of the IOC's 92 members represent socialist countries. Only 90 NOC's out of the 167 belonging to the IOC have representatives on it. It is not surprising that attempts are sometimes made to use the Olympic movement for purposes that have nothing to do with the Olympic spirit.

The Olympic movement, however, like all social phenomena develops in accord with objective historical inevitability. Failure to participate in the movement is tantamount to handing it over to the enemies of the Olympic spirit without putting up any opposition. A sense of resignation and indifferent contemplation will aggravate the difficult situation. The battle for the purity of Olympic ideals is not lost. The truth can triumph if we defend it with conviction and passion.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

U.S. Bases 'Insult' to Philippines

LD090713 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Manila September 9 TASS — Philippine Vice-President Salvador Laurel favoured the elimination of American military bases on the territory of the archipelago, according to a statement released today. Speaking at the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission, Laurel said that the official position on the question of U.S. military bases in the Philippines had underwent serious changes. He said that there was growing awareness of the Philippines that those bases were an insult to the national sovereignty and a source of nuclear threat and many social problems.

The Philippine vice-president, who is also a secretary of foreign affairs department, said that the Foreign Ministry started preparations for next year's talks with the USA on the future of the American military bases in the Philippines. The agreements on the bases expire in 1991. He said that the U.S. military presence in the Philippines means at least that nuclear weapons are brought into the country, if not deployed and stored. According to the vice-president this further complicates the solution of the problem of military bases. If the United States continues to use military bases it will soon insist on having "a free hand" regarding the bringing, deployment and storage of nuclear weapons in the Philippines, he said. Such position of the USA, the vice-president stressed, will run counter to the provisions of the Constitution which obliges the Philippines to pursue a nuclear-free policy.

U.S. Craft Arrive at Subic Base

PM071025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 87
Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev article under the "United States-Philippines" rubric: "Why Amphibians Are Needed"]

[Text] Manila — Three ground-effect assault transport amphibian craft designed to land mechanized marine strike detachments have appeared at Subic Bay U.S. Naval Base on the Philippine island of Luzon.

This information was sent to the press by the "Alliance of Luzon for a Sovereign Philippines" organization. The organization, the *Manila Standard* writes, expresses the fear that the assault amphibians are designated for use in operations against insurgents who began a struggle for civil rights and the elimination of the cheerless poverty of millions of unfortunate Filipinos almost 2 decades ago and that it is a question of the possibility of direct U.S. military interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines.

Philippine Uprising Reports, Comment

Senate Investigates

LD071806 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Manila September 7 TASS — The National Defence Commission of the Philippine Senate today started the investigation into the circumstances connected with the August 28 attempt of a military coup.

The commission heard testimony by Rafael Ileto, secretary of the National Defence Department, Fidel Ramos, chief of the General Staff of the country's Armed Forces, and several generals.

According to Senate Speaker Jovito Salonga, the senators are also to consider possible involvement of United States secret services in masterminding the coup.

Senator Neptali Gonzales told Congress today that the situation in the country had come to a head and required the introduction of a state of emergency.

He called on the legislators to adopt a law that would give the president exceptional powers in such a critical situation.

Authorities Release Rebels

LD071748 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Manila September 7 TASS — The Philippine authorities have begun releasing servicemen who took a passive part in the recent military coup attempt in the Philippines, an official spokesman for the Philippine Ministry of National Defence said today.

According to him, first groups of former rebels were brought ashore today from their temporary prison on board two Philippine naval ships. They will be sent for

"re-education" at jails in their units and would later return to active service.

More than 800 former rebels will be able to return to the Army under the order of General Fidel Ramos, Philippine Armed Forces chief of staff.

Rafael Ileto, secretary of the Ministry of National Defence, emphasized last week that only half of the rebels would be prosecuted in court. However, the rebels' leader Gregorio Honasan who has so far managed to be on the run should be shot on the spot under Ramos' order.

IZVESTIYA on Tension

PM070847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Tension Remains"]

[Text] Manila — The situation in the country is precarious, F. Ramos, chief of the General Staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, said at a press conference last Tuesday. He maintained a confident tone at the press conference and said that the military uprising on 28-29 August had been crushed, but profound alarm could be sensed in his answers to questions.

Evidently he did not propose an urgent joint session of the National Security Council and the leaders of both houses of Congress just to "play it safe."

The leaders of the failed coup have spread the idea in the capital that they have formed a "parallel government" somewhere in central Luzon with seven branches in various parts of the country. Many commentators here still regard this as mere bravado by those who have suffered defeat.

Even if it is only bravado, it is increasing the general nervousness in the country nevertheless. Far more alarming is the fact that members of the government and leading figures in the ruling coalition differ in their assessment of the situation.

The Philippine journalists, public figures, and businessmen with whom I have talked in the last few days are agreed on one point only: An explosive situation is brewing in the country. It is the general opinion, however, that there is no major, "dominating," organized political force in the country that is interested in destabilizing the situation and capable of overthrowing the present government, as long as the latter is not deprived of American support.

Washington has repeatedly said that it is fully behind C. Aquino and condemns the conspirators. But are the Americans really so satisfied with the state of affairs in their former colony? The Philippine Congress is currently discussing draft laws that will jeopardize the existence of military bases on Philippine territory and

infringe the interests of American multinational corporations. It is also reviewing the system for repaying loans to American banks — and not in the latter's favor.

Moreover, the leaders of the August coup have accused C. Aquino's government, among other things, of being too soft in its attitude to the rebels and demanded that it give up seeking compromises with them, that is, unleash a major, bloody civil war. Washington has also been insisting on this for more than 1 year now.

The upper house of Congress is now discussing the question of possible CIA involvement in the 28-29 August coup. A far from "left-wing" Philippine journalist said bitterly to me: "While we in Congress talk, Washington acts."

PRAVDA on Attempt

PM071047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87
Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Leonid Kuznetsov:
"What the Conspirators Had Their Sights Trained On"]

[Text] Manila — The recent failed attempted coup in the Philippines is the fifth onslaught by reaction since C. Aquino's government has been in power. In the opinion of many local observers, it was a kind of "reconnaissance in force" on the part of circles possibly preparing a new plot by right-wing forces.

The soil for such a plot does exist in the Philippines. This country is currently experiencing great economic difficulties. Suffice it to mention the growing foreign debt (more than 25 billion dollars), the arbitrary rule of foreign monopolies, the desperate opposition of radical elements to the implementation of even limited social reforms. As a result there has been an increase in labor disputes, often with a bloody outcome. The government's announcement of its decision to raise gasoline prices (which immediately entails a rise in the price of food and many goods and services) evoked a wave of protest demonstrations and strikes. Consider the reaction of the masses; the administration agreed to back off a step. This in turn led to dissatisfaction on the part of the monopolies, which are primarily foreign, at whose request the prices had been raised.

Thus, C. Aquino's administration found itself between a rock and a hard place. It seems to me that extreme right-wing elements decided to exploit this, if not to replace the incumbent regime with a military junta, then to use a coup to intimidate into moving further to the right.

To all appearances, the attempted coup received the approval of certain circles outside the Philippines. It is no coincidence that not long before the revolt reports and commentaries appeared in the Manila press about Washington being "disappointed by Aquino." It is curious that U.S. citizens were advised a few weeks ago against going beyond the limits of the bases or other "American compounds" on the archipelago.

The White House is now assuring us that it is sympathetic toward President Aquino and ready to support her. However, there are few people in the Philippines who believe in the sincerity of such statements. It is no coincidence that the deputies of both chambers of parliament adopted a decision to conduct an investigation into possible CIA participation in preparing the rebellion.

The putsch was not successful. But, as they say, "every cloud has a silver lining." The failed plot by the military showed that the implementation of social reforms, especially agrarian reform, is urgent. It also demonstrated that concessions to the U.S. military-industrial complex and to the diktat of foreign monopolies weaken the positions of the local administration and encourage sallies by the forces of extreme right-wing reaction.

Foreign Ministry Welcomes PRK Plan

LD311733 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT
31 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS — Follows the full text of the USSR Foreign Ministry's statement:

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, guided by goodwill and lofty responsibility for the fate of the country and the Kampuchean people, has issued a statement on the policy of national reconciliation.

That major political document sets out a realistic programme for uniting all patriotic forces in the name of building a progressive, equitable and fair society in Kampuchea.

The Republic's Government expressed readiness to meet and discuss ways of national reconciliation in Kampuchea with opposing Khmer groups and their leaders, excluding Pol Pot and some of his closest followers who had sullied themselves by committing crimes against their own people.

The appeal to return home and take part in building an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea is addressed to all Kampuchean patriots abroad.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea displayed a truly humane approach by expressing its aspiration to resolve the issue of Kampuchean refugees on Thai territory with the participation of international organizations and other parties concerned.

The advancement of the national reconciliation programme marked the continuation of the peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which consistently stands together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for a fair solution of the Kampuchean problem and the normalization of the situation in South-East Asia.

The Soviet Union welcomes the latest constructive initiative by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and is firmly convinced that the implementation of the programme would create favourable conditions for a political settlement of the Kampuchean

problem with account for the realities in the Indochinese peninsula and on the basis of consensus of all national patriotic forces.

This would meet not only the aspirations of the Kampuchean people, but also the interests of all countries favouring goodneighbourly relations and cooperation and the solution of complicated international problems by way of talks.

The Soviet Union expresses the hope that the programme put forward by the government of the PRK will be assessed on merit by all who really strives towards an improvement in the political climate in South-East Asia and the Asian-Pacific region on the whole.

Together with all countries concerned, the Soviet Union is prepared to facilitate a political settlement of the situation relating to Kampuchea in the interests of the Kampuchean people, in the name of strengthening peace and international security.

Near East & South Asia

Shevardnadze Receives Iran's Larijani

PM091323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, on 8 September received representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Larijani, on a brief visit to the Soviet Union.

They discussed issues of bilateral relations and the overall situation developing in the Middle [sredniy] East and the Persian Gulf area in connection with the continuing Iran-Iraq war.

Both sides showed interest in developing Soviet-Iranian relations in the spirit of goodneighbourhood and mutual understanding, expanding and deepening mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation.

Shevardnadze set out the USSR's principled attitude towards the Iran-Iraq war and stressed the urgent need for ending the war as soon as possible and finding a fair settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict by political means on the basis of compliance with the corresponding resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

The Soviet side noted the importance of the successful completion of the mission placed on the U.N. secretary-general.

In discussing the current explosive situation in the Persian Gulf, both sides expressed concern over the dangerous actions by the United States which was continuing the escalation of unprecedented military presence in that region.

Shevardnadze and Larijani favoured the earliest withdrawal from the Gulf waters of the warships of countries that did not belong to the region and the normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf.

Interest in the further development of Soviet-Iranian political contacts was confirmed.

Further Report

LD081702 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 8, IRNA — Iran's stance towards the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 598 on the Iraqi-imposed war is clear and without any ambiguity, declared Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani in a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow Tuesday.

Commenting on the forthcoming visit by the U.N. secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar to Tehran, Larijani expressed hope that the U.N. chief would present a clear picture of what he is going to do in Iran to Iranian officials.

Replied the Soviet foreign minister that the U.S. is 'worsening' the Persian Gulf situation and is increasingly reinforcing its troops in the region. He said that such measures taken by the U.S. has pushed the region to an 'explosively dangerous' situation.

Shevardnadze believed that the U.S. would maintain its military presence in the Persian Gulf even after the end of the (Iraq-imposed) war.

All-out efforts must be made to counter such imperialist moves and drive imperialist military forces out of the region, stressed the Soviet foreign minister.

Larijani, who is deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs, said that the presence of 70 American warships in the Persian Gulf reveals the U.S. intention of pursuing long-term goals in the region.

As it has already proved, the Islamic Republic will powerfully counter this extensive imperialist plot, Larijani said.

On the Security Council resolution, Larijani said that Iran has explicitly declared that should the resolution be exploited to exert pressure on Iran, as the U.S. is trying to do, it would certainly be doomed to defeat.

But, he noted, if the implementation of the resolution is aimed at making sincere efforts to establish a "real and lasting" peace in the region and to eradicate the cause of aggression (Iraqi regime) the Islamic Republic will welcome it.

The deputy foreign minister noted the primary steps would reveal the final intention of implementing the resolution.

Among other topics discussed by the two were Tehran-Moscow relations and long-term bilateral economic programs.

Oil Pipeline Agreement Viewed

LD082145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Mr Larijani, deputy foreign minister for international and economic affairs of the Islamic Republic of

Iran, and his accompanying delegation met and conferred with Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR prime minister on Tuesday afternoon. In this meeting, which lasted for more than 2 and 1/2 hours, the two sides talked about new long-term economic projects and reviewed the plan concerning the export of Iranian oil by means of pipeline through Soviet territory to the Black Sea.

In this meeting, the two sides declared their agreement in principle on the realization of this project and decided, in order to speed up its implementation, that the Iranian oil minister will pay an official visit to Moscow at the first opportunity. In these negotiations, it was also agreed that delegations of experts should meet as soon as possible in order to draw up plans for the building of the railway network in eastern Iran and the establishment of joint shipping in the Caspian Sea. In these talks, other determining dimensions of bilateral cooperation were reviewed, and discussions and exchanges of opinion were also conducted on the present situation in the Persian Gulf. The Soviet prime minister, referring to the statement of 3 July by the Soviet Government concerning the necessary for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Persian Gulf, stressed: There is a need for a comprehensive and extensive effort to make the United States pull its forces out of the Persian Gulf.

Mr Larijani, while approving the stances adopted by the Soviet Union in this connection, emphasized: The United States will not benefit by continuing its military presence in the Persian Gulf, and this will become clear to the United States in the future. He stressed: We will continue to defend our interests powerfully.

Shevardnadze Receives PDPA's Keshmand
PM091325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, on 8 September met with Soltan 'Ali Keshmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, who is returning to Kabul after holidays in the Soviet Union.

They discussed questions connected with the implementation of the programme for national reconciliation at the current stage and some practical aspects of diverse Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

The conversation was held in a friendly, warm, comradely atmosphere.

DRA Foreign Minister Stops in Moscow
PM040921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 87
Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in the USSR"]

[Text] A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 2-3 September on his way from Kabul to pay

friendly visits to Austria and the SFRY, and on to Geneva to participate in the Afghan-Pakistani talks on the question of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

In Moscow he was met and seen off by B.N. Chaplin, USSR deputy foreign minister. DRA Ambassador to the USSR M. Safi was also at the airport.

Talks With Vorontsov

PM041053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Working Visit"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep — On 1 September in Kabul, Abdol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA foreign minister, received Yu.M. Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, who is paying a working visit to the DRA.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Afghan relations and also on the most important international problems. Special attention was paid to the situation around Afghanistan. The sides confirmed the desire of the USSR and DRA to achieve the earliest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the ending of external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the implementation in the DRA of the policy of national reconciliation, which offers a realistic path to the establishment of peace and calm in the country.

P.P. Mozhayev, USSR ambassador to the DRA, was present at the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Further on Vorontsov Talks

LD022338 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1855 GMT 2 Sep 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] A new round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva through the intermediation of a personal representative of the UN secretary general is set for the start of next week. The search is on for ways to achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. Western radio broadcasts are attempting to present matters as if a resolution is being held up by the question of a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. However, surely it is clear that it is the position of Washington, which is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring Pakistan, that is hindering a peaceful settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and around it, thus holding back a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, has now arrived in Kabul on a working visit. During his talks with Abdol Wakil, the Afghan minister of foreign

affairs, the desire of the two sides to achieve the earliest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of a halt to outside interference in domestic Afghan affairs was reaffirmed. Emphasis was placed on the importance of implementing the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan, which opens up a real path toward the establishment of peace and tranquility in the country.

Agreement on Aid to DRA Signed

*LD041236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0930 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] One of the most important directions of the activity of the DRA Government under the conditions of national reconciliation is to ensure the steadfast socio-economic development of the country. Our country renders broad assistance to Afghanistan in resolving these tasks. The proportion of Soviet assistance amounts to two thirds of the assistance rendered by all countries and international organizations, the use of which is envisaged within the framework of the 5 year socio-economic development plan, which is the first one in Afghanistan. A number of the most important installations in all industries of the national economy have been set up and are being planned with the Soviet Union's assistance. One of the most important directions of the economic assistance to Afghanistan is the Soviet assistance in developing irrigation. The agreement on supplies from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan of earth-moving machinery, vehicle transport, various materials and equipment, which was signed in Kabul today, serves this purpose. This will make it possible to carry out repair work on the existing irrigation systems of Afghanistan. Apart from this, our country will supply Afghanistan with equipment and materials to drill an additional 25 shafts and 60 wells in the southern and southeastern regions of the country. This will make it possible to successfully resolve so important a problem for Afghanistan as the provision of water for the grazing areas of the numerous nomadic tribes and the rural inhabited places. The signing of the agreement represents yet another example of the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan and will further promote the strengthening of friendship between the two neighboring countries.

USSR Sends Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD011137 Moscow World Service in
English 1115 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, and to the Libyan people on the occasion of their national holiday, the 18th anniversary of their revolution marked on 1st September. That day the monarchy was toppled.

The message expressed confidence that friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Libya will further strengthen for the benefit of both nations and in the interests of a peaceful future and comprehensive security system.

Deputy Foreign Ministers Receive Arabs

*LD081721 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT
8 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — Members of a delegation of the LAS (League of Arab States) committee on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict arrived in Moscow on September 7 and 8. The delegation comprises the deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (head of the delegation), the deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz, the deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, the secretary of state at the office of the minister of foreign affairs of Tunisia, Taib Shabani. The delegation also includes the LAS secretary-general, Chedli Klibi.

At the airport the members of the delegation were met by deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Leonid Il'ichev, Igor Rogachev and Boris Chaplin, and other officials.

Kuwaiti Official's Statement

*LD081631 Kuwait KUNA in English 1352 GMT
8 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad arrived here Tuesday from Amman to head a delegation of the seven-member Arab League committee assigned to follow up Iraq-Iran war developments.

Shaykh Sabah expressed pleasure for heading the Arab team for talks with Soviet officials on the current situation in the Gulf war.

Shaykh Sabah said in an arrival statement that the visit aims at exchanging views with Soviet leadership on developments in the Gulf region particularly on the unanimous Security Council resolution 598 calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

He added that as long as the resolution was unanimously passed it should be given all support possible to be implemented.

Shaykh Sabah pointed out that the Gulf conflict reflected negatively on the region including the missiles that were lately fired at Kuwait.

Asked on the expected outcome of the Arab delegation's trip to Moscow, he said "We hope that the visit will result in the prevailing of peace in the region based on the Soviet Union's adoption of peace doctrines."

Members of the Arab committee are scheduled to meet on Wednesday with Soviet premier Nicolae Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The team includes Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, North Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Taib Shabani, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the ambassadors of Jordan and Morocco to Moscow.

Shaykh Sabah was received on arrival by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev and director of the Ministry's Mideast and North Africa Department Vladimir Polyakov along with other senior officials and the Kuwaiti ambassador here, 'Abd al-Mohsen al-Du'ayy and heads of Arab missions accredited to Moscow.

Kovalenko Urges Peace in Gulf War

AU041109 Rome ANSA in English 1045 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 4 — The Soviet Union will lend its support to an embargo of arms sales to Iran and Iraq, but would like to see a negotiated peaceful settlement to the problem making sanctions unnecessary, the Soviet Foreign Office second-in-command Ivan Kovalenko said in a press conference here Thursday.

According to Kovalenko, the situation is getting "more and more dangerous," ceasing to be a local struggle "as the presence of the United States and European countries in the Gulf is making it an international issue".

Asked about a proposal from the United States, supported by Italy, that the United Nations Security Council resolution passed July 20 calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war should now be backed up with another imposing sanctions, Kovalenko said that "the situation should be studied carefully first." According to the Soviet, Iran has recently shown a positive change in its position.

The Soviet Union would support an international arms embargo on the two warring countries, Kovalenko asserted, but only if all other UN member countries agree, and if the whole world abides by them. [sentence as received]

Petrovskiy Urges End to Iran-Iraq War

LD042015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] London, Sept 4 (QNA) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy called upon the permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council to exert every possible effort to create a suitable atmosphere for the implementation of the Resolution 598 calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The Soviet official expressed optimism over the prospects for implementing the resolution provided that all escalation of military operations be halted, reduction of all foreign naval fleets in the region, including those of the Soviet Union to initiate a proper climate for implementing the resolution.

In a statement to be published tomorrow by the London-based magazine *AL-TADAMUN* he said after Iraq expressed readiness to cooperate with the world community, Iran also was showing readiness to participate in international dialogue. This situation in itself should not be missed, he said.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Gorbachev Sends Note to Zimbabwe's Mugabe

LD280909 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a message to Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Nonaligned movement, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The message read:

"We understand full well the preoccupation and concern of the Nonaligned Movement and of all the development countries with an unfavorable situation, in essence a crisis, that has taken shape in the world economy.

"The road to tackling economic, as well as other no less acute, problems of the modern inter-dependent world lies through the pooling of efforts of all countries with the aim of ensuring stable, dependable, predictable and equitable conditions for development. The idea of international economic security is known to be directed toward the attainment of precisely these aims. It is close to and in consonance with the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement and the decisions on the establishment of a new international economic order.

"An important role in world economic relations belongs to international commerce the harmonious development of which is being impeded today by all kinds of artificial obstacles and the desire of individual countries to resolve their problems at the expense of their partners. This applies in full measure to trade in commodities. A normalized situation in that very important sector of world commerce would come in line with the interests of all states, especially, developing states.

"The call of the Nonaligned Movement for putting into effect the agreement on the establishment of the common fund for commodities as early as possible was met with understanding in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government passed the decision on the U.S.S.R.'s participation in the common fund for commodities and our plenipotentiary representative signed that agreement. Our country proceeds from the premise that an effective implementation of the agreement for the common fund would promote the development of mutually beneficial international commerce and become a practical contribution to the establishment of a democratic and stable system of commerce ensuring economic security of all states.

"The main road to the solution of the entire complex of problems burdening world economic relations — the U.S.S.R. and the Nonaligned Movement are unanimous on that — is opened up by disarmament and the devotion of the huge resources released in the process of the needs of construction, development and cooperation."

Zaykov Makes Statement in Ethiopia

LD082104 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 8 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Soviet party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Zaykov, arrived in Addis Ababa.

At the airport Comrade Zaykov made a statement. A great festival has come to the land of ancient Ethiopia — the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic, he said. It is profoundly symbolic that the creation of the first republic in the centuries-long history of this state is taking place on the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. That indicates that the revolution is moving forward, is developing, and gaining new strength. In the Soviet Union the forthcoming celebrations are being viewed as a historic event in the life of the Ethiopian people. The Soviet party and state delegation is glad to be taking part in them. We are glad to have the opportunity to familiarize ourselves more closely with the life of the friendly Ethiopian people, to meet their leaders, for whom a feeling of great respect and sympathy is sustained in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Zaykov conveyed fraternal greetings to the Ethiopian people, and conveyed sincerest wishes for happiness, well-being and success in the construction of a new life.

Ethiopian People's Republic Proclaimed

LD070936 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Addis Ababa September 7 TASS — Preparations have been completed in Ethiopia for proclaiming the People's Democratic Republic. A statement to this effect has been made in Addis Ababa by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

That process, he said, addressing a plenary meeting of the party Central Committee here, was carried out with a broad democratic participation of the people. In the course of the national referendum the Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was adopted. The elections to the National Assembly (Shengo) — the future supreme authority of state power — have been held on a democratic basis. Its first session will usher in an era of power by the people in the country.

The forthcoming proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia opens up a new chapter in the country's history, said the resolution of the plenary meeting. The selfless efforts by the working people in the course of the whole post-revolutionary period laid the foundation for the creation of the Republic. The Ethiopian revolution has gained true friends in the international arena giving it assistance and support.

The people of Ethiopia are now confronted with such important tasks as the elimination of backwardness in the socio-economic field and ensuring the country's

self-sufficiency in foods, the statement stresses. Their resolution will require the mobilisation of efforts by all the citizens of the Republic.

The first session of the National Assembly (Shengo) of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will open in Addis Ababa on September 9. A statement to this effect was made on Sunday here by a spokesman for the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the body which has administered the country after the national democratic revolution of 1974 and will be dissolved at the time of proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The main aim of the revolution was the turning of all political power to the working people, says the statement by the spokesman for the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The necessary conditions have been created for that by now.

Reportage on Coup in Burundi

LD041640 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Paris September 4 TASS — A coup d'etat was staged in the Republic of Burundi Thursday. The power in the country was taken over by the Military Committee for National Redemption led by Major Pierre Buyoya who was head of a department of the Burundian Armed Forces General Staff, *France Presse* reported. It notes that Buyoya received military education in Belgium and West Germany.

A statement by the Military Committee for National Redemption broadcast on Radio Bujumbura says that the president of the country Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza was relieved of his duties as head of government, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and also chairman of the ruling National Union for Progress Party (UPRONA). All members of the Bagaza government were also removed from office, the UPRONA Central Committee and the National Assembly were dissolved and the Constitution was suspended.

The committee demanded that all state employees continue to discharge their duties. It stated that it intended to respect all agreements signed with other states.

As follows from the *France Presse* report, the coup was bloodless. In the latter half of the day, an infantry company with support of two light tanks took over the presidential palace in Bujumbura without a single shot.

The new leadership called upon the population to preserve calmness. A curfew is in effect in Bujumbura from 19:00 to 5:30. Demobilization in the armed forces was cancelled. The servicemen were ordered immediately to report to the barracks. The telephone and telex communication with the outside world was cut off. Airports and ground borders are closed. The streets of the capital are patrolled by army units. The situation in the city is calm.

The unseated president of Burundi Colonel Bagaza urgently left Quebec where he was attending a summit meeting of French-speaking nations. Late at night on

Thursday he arrived in Paris from where he flew this morning evidently to Bujumbura.

Commenting on the events in Burundi, *France Presse* draws attention to the sharply aggravated in recent years relations between the government and the Catholic Church which has an important role to play in the life of the country. When he came to power, Bagaza announced the Republic a secular state. Primary Catholic schools were nationalized and radio transmission of church services was dropped.

The Burundian leadership accused missionaries, primarily foreign ones, of subversive activity, of the attempt to fan up strife between the country's two nationalities — Hutus and Tutsis, of impeding movement towards unity. It sent foreign clergymen out of the country, nationalized seminaries and banned religious disciplines from being taught at schools.

Regime on Members, Policies

LD060821 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT
6 Sep 87

[Text] Paris September 6 TASS — The military National Salvation Committee led by Major Pierre Buyoya, who captured power in Burundi on Thursday, published the list of its members. According to a *France Presse* Agency report, that supreme authority of the country, which is to replace the bodies of state power dissolved by the military includes another 30 officers. In a statement of the committee read out on the radio, the deposed government is charged with erratic economic and adventurist home and foreign policy. The new authorities have condemned the ill-considered measures by the old leadership with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza at its head vis-a-vis the Catholic Church, and said that freedom of religion would be guaranteed in the country.

The Catholic Church has traditionally played a significant role — including in the field of education — in Burundi's life, the former Belgian colony on the bank of Tanganyika Lake.

Deposed President Bagaza is reported to arrive in the Ugandan capital. It is believed that he will seek political asylum there. Bagaza came to power in 1976 also in a military coup.

Armed Forces Support

LD071634 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] London September 7 TASS — The Military National Salvation Committee (MNSC) which seized power in Burundi on September 3, enjoyed full support of the country's armed forces, said Radio Burundi. The *Reuter* agency reports that the radio broadcast a speech by Edmond Ndakazi, armed forces chief of staff, who noted that under the leadership of the MNSC headed by Major Perre Buyoya the Army will fulfil its duty to the homeland in cooperation with all Burundi citizens.

Explaining the reasons for the coup on Sunday, P. Buyoya accused the overthrown government of incoherent economic policy, corruption and constant violations of the Constitution. Speaking on radio, he censured actions of the former leadership against the Catholic Church which plays traditionally an important role in the country's life. He noted that the MNSC guaranteed freedom of worship. Burundi will observe its international obligations and conduct a policy of positive neutrality and non-interference in domestic affairs of other countries. P. Buyoya said that the country's only Party of Unity and National Progress (UPRONA) would be reorganized. *Reuter* reports that Burundi's frontiers remain closed, and the country's communications with the outside world are cut. The international airport in Bujumbura does not operate.

Washington September 7 TASS — A U.S. State Department spokesman said that, according to information received in Washington, the new authorities in Burundi suspended the Constitution, dissolved the cabinet of ministers and removed the UPRONA's leadership.

Demichev Meets With Tanzanian Visitors

PM070837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Tanzania"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Tanzanian National Assembly headed by its speaker, A. Mkwawa, in the Kremlin on 2 September.

During the friendly conversation, P.N. Demichev gave the Tanzanian parliamentarians a detailed report on the process of restructuring that is beginning in our country and the renewal of all aspects of Soviet society's life and on the work that is being done to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The positions of the USSR and Tanzania on many urgent present-day questions, in particular those of war and peace, are close or coincide, he noted.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Tanzanian relations and problems of the African continent's socioeconomic development. The sides touched on questions relating to the establishment of a new international economic order and the problem of the developing countries' external debt to the major capitalist powers. In this regard it was stated that the expansion and deepening of the African countries' trade and economic ties with the USSR based on equal rights and mutual advantage help to strengthen their economies.

It was emphasized that there is a close interconnection between disarmament and development. The ending of the arms race and real steps toward disarmament will make it possible to release resources for the acceleration of economic and social progress and for the solution of the most acute global problems.

The head of the Tanzanian delegation spoke about the problems facing his country in the domestic policy sphere. He stressed that Tanzania has been watching the transformations taking place in the Soviet Union with great attention. The guest expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its moral and material assistance and support to Tanzania.

The confidence was expressed that the multifaceted relations existing between the USSR and Tanzania will continue to develop for the benefit of the two peoples.

On the same day the delegation had a meeting and conversation at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

East Europe

Commentary on Honecker FRG Visit

Glazunov: 'Historic'

LD081556 Moscow World Service in English
1310 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The leader of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, is in Federal Germany on an official visit. Viktor Glazunov comments:

A summit visit these days is nothing out of the ordinary. However, Erich Honecker's trip to Federal Germany has been described as historic for good reason. Although both German states have a record of nearly 4 decades, this is the first ever official visit by a leader of the German Democratic Republic to Federal Germany. This fact in itself is characteristic of our time, a time that requires the coalition of reason and realism and the complete rejection of illusions that history can be rewritten and Europe's territorial and political realities changed or ignored.

The German Democratic Republic is a sovereign nation, with all the international and legal consequences that ensue. Whether relations between Federal Germany and the German Democratic Republic acquire a new dimension, whether cooperation will entirely replace confrontation, depends on the complete and unconditional recognition of this reality.

But are the relations of two sovereign German states the only issue at stake? We must remember that two world wars started from German soil this century. It is equally important to people all over the world that this never happens again, the more so since both German states are situated on the borderline separating two worlds: the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, and the world's two largest military alliances. If the promises that never again a war will start from German soil are supported by action, this would make a major contribution to preserving and strengthening world peace.

Erich Honecker said in the course of the visit that the German Democratic Republic was prepared to act on its words. It also unconditionally supported the double zero option for the medium-range and shorter-range missiles, and nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, and other disarmament measures. If only Federal Germany took a similar stand. However, the situation with the 72 West German missiles and American nuclear warheads for these missiles has shown that Bonn is still far from understanding that in the nuclear missile age, security is not just a military and technological problem. Neither has Bonn completely abandoned the illusions of the past. Chancellor Kohl has again repeated the thesis about the unity of the German race, which ignores the fact that there are two independent sovereign German states. This fact is a reality confirmed by Erich Honecker's official visit to Federal Germany. The question of peace, Honecker said, has been and will be the decisive one. If the West German side proceeds from this, the first ever official visit by a leader from the German Democratic Republic to Federal Germany will become a major positive event.

GDR Aide Comments

PM070943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Maiden dispatch by Vladimir Lapskiy, IZVESTIYA's new own correspondent in GDR: "Berlin Contours"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] People here are unanimously calling Comrade E. Honecker's upcoming visit to the FRG, the first visit by a head of the GDR to the FRG, the main political event, a significant event, and not only for relations between the two German states. What does it indicate? How much has changed in the center of Europe? What great advances have occurred in the correlation of forces? Of course, I do not mean military forces but what are customarily called the forces of reason. The present young generation in the GDR probably does not know who Hallstein was or what the essence of his doctrine was. This name brings an ironic smile to the faces of the older generation, as well as reminding them of the absurd attempts to "isolate the GDR" in the world arena.

At the GDR Foreign Ministry, I met with Hans Schindler, deputy chief of a GDR Foreign Ministry department. We discussed the upcoming visit. We distinguish three aspects of the visit, H. Schindler said. The most important is, of course, the question of strengthening peace. Our principle is well known. War must never again begin on German soil. We believe that the two German states must make their contribution to this cause. As for the GDR, it has taken many steps in this direction. Recall the joint proposal with West German Social Democrats to create a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons, or another proposal: The GDR Government supported the project to create in central Europe a corridor free from nuclear weapons, and the last word is essentially up to Bonn. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries we advocate the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe

and a genuine "double zero," not an equation in which the sum of double zeros gives 72 Pershing-1A missiles. This too will be discussed during the visit.

Key questions of GDR-FRG relations will be broached. Bonn has still not taken an unambiguous stand with regard to GDR citizenship and is trying to extend its own legislation to our territory. The so-called "Central Bureau for Registration" is functioning in Salzgitter, and its task is to... conduct investigations in respect of our citizens. A paradox! Why must the authorities of another country tackle criminal investigations concerning us? This is the second package of questions.

We are interested in developing cooperation with the FRG on the basis of international treaties. Three agreements will be signed on cooperation — scientific and technical and in the spheres of environmental conservation and nuclear power. Both states are members of the IAEA.

Broader cooperation with Bonn is possible provided that it proceeds from the established political realities in relations with our Republic. The GDR is a sovereign state with all the international legal consequences resulting from that fact.

We know, H. Schindler said, that Bonn has a somewhat different view of E. Honecker's visit. It intends to raise questions of "human rights," of "facilitating contacts," essentially of opening the GDR state border, and so forth. Nevertheless, we believe that preconditions exist for a successful visit.

Do you remember, my interlocutor continued, that Comrade Honecker rejected a trip to the FRG in 1984? The Bonn authorities were behaving differently 3 years ago. For example, the Federal president intended to receive the head of the GDR not in his official residence but in a castle near Bonn, and they wanted to hold talks not in the capital but in Bad Kreuznach. That was unacceptable to us. E. Honecker is now the guest not of the president but of the FRG chancellor, and he will meet with the head of the West German state on the very first day of the visit. The progress compared with the situation in 1984 is appreciable. I felt this, the GDR diplomat said, when I visited Bonn recently in connection with the preparations for the visit. The general atmosphere has changed for the better. There are many letters from FRG citizens who would like to meet with E. Honecker and talk with him. FRG residents have a positive attitude toward his visit. What can I add to this? This visit is a constituent part of the socialist countries' efforts to set up a dialogue with the leaders of Western countries and to reach accords with them on key questions. [passage omitted]

Honecker Thanks Gorbachev for Salute
LD041355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a telegram to Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko, has

expressed gratitude for the congratulations conveyed on the occasion of his 75th birthday and the award of the Order of Lenin. The telegram says: I view this high award as an expression of the inviolable combat alliance between the SED and CPSU, the GDR and the USSR. I wish to take advantage of this occasion to confirm our resolve for all-round expansion of fraternal cooperation in accordance with the tasks of social development in both countries and the demands of international life.

PRAVDA on Mueckenberger Visit
PM071107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties of Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] An SED Central Party Control Commission delegation headed by E. Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the commission, was in the Soviet Union 26 through 31 August in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the SED.

The delegation was familiarized with CPSU party control organs' experience of the work in conditions of restructuring, the development of glasnost, and the democratization of all public life. It had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the Tula CPSU Obkom, and the Zelenogradskiy Party Raykom.

E. Mueckenberger delivered a report to workers at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, CPSU Central Committee departments, and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Obkom commissions on SED party control organs' work experience.

The German comrades laid flowers at the monument to E. Thaelmann in Moscow, visited the Zelenograd Scientific and Technical Association, the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, and the "Novaya Zhizn" Kolkhoz in Tula Oblast. A meeting took place at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR.

M.S. Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, received the delegation and had cordial, friendly conversations with it in which I.S. Gustov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, and also G. Koenig, SED Central Committee member and GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part.

Slyunkov Leads Delegates to Bulgaria
Departs Moscow 31 Aug

PM021113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival of CPSU Delegation in Sofia"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by N.N. Slyunkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of

the CPSU Central Committee, departed from Moscow for Sofia 31 August. It will take part in a meeting of secretaries responsible for economic questions from the central committees of the CEMA member countries' communist and workers parties.

The delegation consists of A.K. Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR permanent representative to CEMA; Yu.a. Belik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department; and O.K. Rybakov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

V.P. Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.P. Fedorov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials saw off the delegation at the airfield.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Sofia the same day. It was met by G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign economic relations; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and officials of the BCP Central Committee.

USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov was among the welcoming party.

Meets With Zhivkov

LD021629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

["Exchange of Opinions Held"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Sofia September 2 TASS — Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, has received today Nikolay Slyunkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the CPSU delegation at the Conference of Central Committee Secretaries for Economic Questions of Communist and Workers' Parties from the CEMA Countries.

Nikolay Slyunkov conveyed to the Bulgarian leader heartfelt greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. In his turn, Todor Zhivkov extended warm greetings to the Soviet leader and the wishes of fresh successes to the Soviet people in restructuring the socialist society in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Views were exchanged on a broad range of issues concerning the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Special attention was paid to the processes of restructuring and the efforts of the two fraternal parties in raising socialism to a qualitatively new level and to the accelerated socioeconomic and spiritual development of the two countries.

The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Returns to Moscow 3 Sep

LD031138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0800 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Sofia for Moscow. It took part in a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers parties of the CEMA member countries for economic matters.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign economic relations, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and senior BCP Central Committee staff member.

Today the delegation returned to Moscow.

Met by Nikonov, Fedorov

LD031254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Slyunkov, today returned to Moscow from Sofia after having taken part in the Conference of Central Committee Secretaries for Economic Questions of Communist and Workers Parties from the CEMA Countries. The delegation was met at Moscow airport by comrades Nikonov, Fedorov and other officials.

West Europe

Commentator Previews Bonn Talks

LD070358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0238 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] [Announcer] We offer our listeners a topical commentary. Today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will arrive in the Federal Republic of Germany on an official visit. The visit will last 5 days. Much is being written about it in the GDR and the FRG, which is quite understandable. It is also attracting attention in other countries. What, then, is significant about the visit to the FRG by the leader of the German Democratic Republic? I am asking our commentator Viktor Levin to answer this question.

[Levin] Just like any other meeting between representatives of two states at the highest level, Comrade Honecker's visit to the FRG should be seen from two points of view: first, its significance for the development of bilateral relations, and second, its contribution to international relations as a whole. I said "any other meeting," but this one indisputably has its characteristic and specific features. Suffice it to say that although the GDR and FRG leaders have met before, they have not seen

each other at this level, nor in a capital. While it is natural and consistent for the GDR to treat the FRG as another German state, for many influential political figures in the FRG the existence of the German socialist states is even today like a bone in their throats. As is fitting according to diplomatic protocol, Comrade Honecker will be met with an honor guard, the raising of the GDR and FRG state flags, and the playing of the national anthems of the two states. This is normal practice, and there is nothing out of the ordinary in it. But the fulfillment of protocol requirements bring forth not just irritation, but overt attacks from a number of representatives of the CDU, the party headed by Chancellor Kohl. There is no need for these protocol honors, they assert. Why do they think that? Because they just do not wish to admit that two German states exist, and that the GDR is just as sovereign as the FRG. If one recalls that they did not even want to pronounce the GDR's name on the Rhine for more than 2 decades, then it becomes clear that the very organizing of Comrade Honecker's visit, and those same honors of protocol, reflect a recognition of a reality which Bonn was trying, and in some ways is still trying, to ignore. Thus, it can be said that the visit has already contributed a fair amount to bilateral relations.

Normal relations between the two German states are important for them and are important for the whole of Europe. Right from the beginning of its existence, the GDR has proclaimed that its chief foreign policy aim is that war should never again emanate from German soil. Today they say the same in Bonn, but Berlin does not simply declare the aim, it implements the task of consolidating peace consistently and persistently, coordinating with its socialist friends and allies. Were the FRG to support, for example, the proposal to create a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe, which the GDR has long advocated, then an important step would be made in the interests of the whole continent. But let us not get ahead of ourselves; the visit is just beginning, and it is too early to speak of the results. It is from the latter that judgements will be made about the two German states' approaches to the problems facing Europe and the world as a whole.

Gromyko Greets Soviet-Finnish Group

PM011459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87
Second Edition p 1

[A. Gromyko message: "To Participants of the Soviet-Finnish Peace Cruise on the Baltic Sea"]

[Text] I warmly greet the participants of the peace cruise on the Baltic Sea, representatives of the Soviet and Finnish public.

Your joint cruise is taking place in a portentous year for both countries, when we mark indissolubly linked historical events — the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence. It graphically demonstrates the unity of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet and

Finnish peoples. The good-neighborly relations of our countries based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance are convincing evidence of the success of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The Soviet leadership shares the peoples' deep concern about the nuclear threat hanging over the world. The only alternative to the policy of nuclear suicide, the guarantee of mankind's survival, is the creation of a nonviolent world, a world free from nuclear weapons. In the attainment of this great goal anyone to whom peace is dear has in the Soviet Union a firm and unwavering ally.

I express the hope that the joint cruise on the Baltic Sea which unites us will assist the further strengthening of trust, friendship, and cooperation between our peoples.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Denmark Parliamentary Election Results

LD090545 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Copenhagen September 9 TASS — TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Kiselyov reports:

The ruling four-party bourgeois coalition in Denmark has suffered a palpable setback in an election to the Folketing (parliament), according to preliminary returns.

Of the nearly 3.9 million eligible voters, 86 percent turned out for the polling.

The ruling coalition won 70 Folketing seats, seven less than before, as its leading members — the Conservative people's party, the Venstre party and the small Christian People's party — lost some of the previous ground.

To secure the parliamentary majority of 90 seats, Prime Minister Poul Schluter will now have to seek support from the radical left-wing party and the extreme right-wing progress party.

According to analysts, the latter's unpredictability will make it much more difficult for the bourgeois cabinet to get its policy through in the supreme legislative body.

The major opposition force, the Social Democratic party, lost two seats and will now have 54 representatives in the Folketing.

By calling the election with a three-week campaign limit, the bourgeois government in a way caught the Social Democrats unawares. Besides, the latter failed to come up with solutions to the nation's tangled financial and economic problems that would be different from the rivals', and that told on voter sentiment.

The Socialist People's party scored a significant success, by winning 26 seats to reaffirm itself as the party with the third biggest faction in parliament. This party is for

strengthening the state sector in the economy, increasing social and cutting military spending, and for getting Denmark out of NATO's nuclear planning group.

The left-wing Socialists did not earn enough votes to make it to parliament, while the recently-founded General Course party got four seats.

Despite changes in the parties' positions, Schuler said the present coalition government intended to keep in power, by enlisting the support of other parties.

Two Danes Convicted of Spying in Poland

LD052010 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw September 5 TASS — The court of the Pomorze Military District has passed a sentence on two citizens of Denmark, Jens Ellekaer and Niels Hemming-sen, accused of spying against Poland, at its visiting session in the town of Koszalin. In the process of judicial investigation it was irrefutably proved that the two men came to Poland on the instructions of the Danish military intelligence, which is conducting espionage activities against Poland in close coordination with other special services of NATO countries.

The court sentenced Jens Ellekaer and Niels Hemming-sen to nine and seven years in prison. Besides, they were also fined 750,000 zlotys and 500,000 zlotys respectively, and part of their property confiscated.

France To Continue Military Aid to Chad

LD081314 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Paris September 8 TASS — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, speaking in a programme of Radio France-Inter today, said that Paris would continue military assistance to Chad.

France, he said, had obligations with regard to Africa and African nations.

Latin America & Caribbean

Shevardnadze To Visit South America

LD070827 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — In accordance with an understanding reached, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, will go on official visits to Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay late in September — early in October this year.

Gorbachev Message Delivered to Ortega

LD080515 Moscow TASS in English 0505 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 8 TASS — Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee, who arrived here as a personal representative of the general secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee, handed a friendly message from Mikhail Gorbachev to president of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega on Monday.

Accepting the message, Daniel Ortega said that the fact that it had been sent at the current, rather responsible, moment for the destinies of the revolution, as well as solidarity of the Soviet people with the people of Nicaragua and support by the Soviet Union for the Guatemala agreement on ways of establishing a lasting peace in Central America, which had been reaffirmed in the message, had paramount significance. The message of the Soviet leader gives strength to all who demand respect for the rights of the peoples to their own way of development, all those who work for peace and progress in Central America and throughout the world.

Zagladin laid a wreath at the mausoleum to Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, as a sign of deep respect of the Soviet Communists to the memory of the national hero of the Nicaraguan people.

Zagladin Meets Nicaragua's D'Escoto

LD080243 Moscow TASS International Service in
Russian 0220 GMT 8 Sep

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (TASS) — Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, has had a meeting here with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. They discussed a wide range of issues concerning the present world situation, ways to ensure the progress of the new thinking, and the search for fresh approaches to solution of urgent international problems, particularly the political resolution of regional problems. Both sides reaffirmed their high estimation of the Guatemala Agreement on ways to establish firm and lasting peace in Central America.

Ortega Invited to USSR

LD080914 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 8 TASS — Vadim Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who arrived here as a personal representative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has handed a friendly message from Mikhail Gorbachev to Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Speaking at a press conference here, the president said that he accepted with gratitude the invitation to visit the Soviet Union to attend the festivities in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for fraternal solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The USSR and Nicaragua have model relations which are

characterised by mutual respect and support by the Soviet Union of all steps our country makes in the domestic and foreign policies, he said.

Vadim Zagladin noted that the Soviet Union highly assessed the great contribution made by the Sandinista people's revolution to the development of mankind and Nicaragua's policy of peaceful and political settlement of conflicts. It is this policy that meets the demands of modern world. Each people has a right to choose its own way, its destiny and defend its choice. The duty of every state is to respect the choice made by people. Without this there can be no normal international relations. Proceeding from these principles, the Soviet Union sides with the Sandinista revolution. Proceeding from the same principles, it is prepared, for its part, to promote a successful realisation of the Guatemala accords.

Nicaragua Releases 2 Opposition Leaders

LD090842 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 9 TASS — The Nicaraguan Government released on Tuesday Lino Hernandez, coordinator of the Permanent Human Rights Commission, and Alberto Saborio, one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party. They were arrested on August 15 this year for instigating an illegal antigovernment demonstration which led to disturbances in Managua. With the participation of some officials of the American Embassy in Nicaragua, Hernandez and Saborio provoked clashes between thugs from the extreme right organisation, Democratic Coordination Commission, and Sandinista police.

This step by the government of the Republic is evidence of the goodwill of the Nicaraguan leadership and its striving towards the earliest attainment of national reconciliation with the participation of all political forces in the country, envisaged under Guatemalan accords.

Nicaragua To Honor Guatemalan Accords

LD090454 Moscow TASS in English 0445 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 9 TASS — The Nicaraguan Government is going to adopt some measures called for by an agreement for a peace settlement in Central America, which has been signed by the presidents of the five countries of the region in Guatemala, ahead of the deadline set in the document, Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez told newsmen here.

He was speaking aafter a first working meeting of the national Reconciliation Commission.

Ramirez said the full realization of the Guatemalan accords would mean an end to the state of emergency in this country, an amnesty and a ceasefire.

But there must be a simultaneous end to U.S. aid to contra gangs and to their presence in Honduras, as well as consent from the counter-revolutionaries to the terms of the amnesty, the Nicaraguan leader added.

Oil Facility in Nicaragua Opens

LD060952 Moscow TASS International Service in
Russian 0615 GMT 6 Sep

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (TASS) — TASS correspondent Andrey Kurguzov reports:

The opening on Saturday [5 Sep] in the town of Piedras Blancas of a new oil storage facility turned out to be a vivid demonstration of strengthening Soviet-Nicaraguan friendship. This important national economic installation, whose reservoirs can store up to 30,000 tonnes of petroleum products, was built with the direct participation of Soviet specialists.

Speaking at the festive ceremony to mark the handover of the oil storage facility, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega expressed gratitude to the USSR for its disinterested internationalist support for the republic in the difficult conditions of economic and political aggression by the United States. The Soviet Union's assistance in the construction of this important national economic installation is a further demonstration of the friendship and solidarity of the land of the Soviets with struggling Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan leader emphasized.

CIA 'Plans To Kill' Panamanian Leaders

PA071703 Moscow Radio Peace and
Progress in Spanish 0001 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Luis Gomez, vice president of the Legislative Assembly, has stated that the CIA is carrying out plans to kill Panamanian leaders. A recent example of this, he said, was the attack on Housing Minister Ricardo Bermudez on the evening of 1 September. In addition, Gomez said, the investigation of recent vandalism by the National Civic Crusade gang clearly showed the participation of U.S. Colonel Charles Stone and other U.S. citizens.

According to political observers, these actions are further proof that the U.S. Government is behind actions to heighten tensions in Panama.

Recently, antigovernment demonstrations have decreased. However, local analysts feel that it is still too premature to talk about a total stabilization in the country.

This has nothing to do with the reactionaries' intentions or influence, which keeps decreasing. This has to do with the fact that the U.S. Government will not stop its attempts to overthrow the Panamanian Government, which it does not like.

[Words indistinct] after the Reagan government plans to impose a solution to the Central American crisis failed. The Panamanian Government said that it intends to continue working hard with Contadora as well as to defend people's right to self-determination, a free path to development, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. It also expressed its determination to recover its canal.

Taking into consideration the Panamanian Government's public and frank condemnation of the United States for its rude intervention in regional and Panamanian affairs, as well as Washington's attempts to crush struggles for freedom in the isthmus through political actions and weapons, then it is clear that the White House, irritated by those who reject its orders, has become obsessed with overthrowing the Panamanian Government.

This is the reason for the insolent activity of the reactionary forces that work with the U.S. Embassy in Panama as well as the direct participation of U.S. officers and citizens in the disorders. This is the reason why the CIA plans to kill human beings.

The U.S. Government has been using the CIA for a long time to settle accounts with politicians of various countries that do not submit to it, as it the case in Latin America.

There have been many CIA victims in Panama. First, Omar Torrijos, the man who had the guts to make the U.S. Government recognize Panama's right to its canal.

The exact number of CIA victims is perhaps only known to its leaders. However, despite CIA efforts, neither the CIA nor the entire Pentagon can stop the people's struggle. In any case, the CIA shares in the dirty work of U.S. politicians who boast of their devotion for human rights, accuse other countries of terrorism, and even have the nerve to give people orders.

U.S. Military to Stay in Panama

LD051621 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Panama September 5 TASS — The USA intends to preserve its military presence in Panama after the year 2000, when the Pentagon has to eliminate all its bases on Panamanian territory under the Panama Canal treaties, according to a statement of the Panamanian People's Party released here.

Washington, the communists' document says, tries to destabilize the situation in the country, to withdraw from the activities of the Contadora Group aimed at settling the crisis in Central America and to draw it into the orbit of its aggressive policies in the region.

The statement notes that the U.S.-instigated campaign of attacks against the leadership of Panama's national defense forces pursues the aim of countering the influence of the progressive ideas of the former head of the country's government, Omar Torrijos, in the armed forces and place the Panamanian military in the service of the interests of Washington, monopolistic capital and internal reaction.

U.S. Obstructs C. America Peace Process

PM261501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 87
Second Edition p5

[Andrey Zagorskiy "Commentator's Column": "Two Trends"]

[Text] A conference of the heads of the foreign policy departments of the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama), the Support Group

(Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), and the five countries which signed the document in Guatemala entitled "Ways To Establish Secure and Lasting Peace in Central America" has been held in Caracas. The secretary general of the OAS and a representative of the UN secretary general took part in the conference. It set up an international commission to verify the implementation of the accords reached in Guatemala.

Let us recall that shortly before the conference in Caracas, foreign ministers from Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and El Salvador met in San Salvador to discuss the problem of a Central American settlement. Many observers believe that the deadlock has therefore now been broken. How has the U.S. Administration behaved in this situation? Washington has begun to make persistent attempts to lead the peacemaking process into deadlock once more. Having recovered from its initial panic caused by the Guatemala accords, the United States held an urgent meeting of the heads of American diplomatic missions in Central American countries. According to the official version, the meeting was called to "make the agreement effective and give it every possible backing." In actual fact, however, the aims of the meeting were clearly quite different. *The New York Times* in particular wrote in this connection that the U.S. representatives were instructed to express "deep concern" on Washington's behalf with regard to the regional peace plan, explaining this concern by the fact that the Sandinists supposedly "cannot be trusted." Some of the diplomats who received these instructions are already acting as directed.

The stand taken by the White House on the question of aid for the contras is also significant. Immediately after the conference in Guatemala, Washington made it clear that it intends to continue to give this aid. True, some administration spokesmen have said that a decision on the request for new appropriations has not yet been taken. But this would seem to be a maneuver designed mainly for those in Congress who are opposed to support for the counterrevolutionaries. Simultaneous attempts are being made to present the matter in such a way as to seem that the plan for a Central American settlement "will not work if the United States does not ensure long-term aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, possibly even for several months after the signing of a cease-fire agreement." Is this not absurd? Especially as, according to a recent *Philadelphia Inquirer* report citing a State Department military aide, since January of this year the CIA has already transferred more than 500 tonnes of arms and ammunition to its mercenaries and stockpiled enough arms to ensure that the contras can engage in subversive action for several months after 30 September, which is when the present law on giving them aid expires.

In short, two trends are once again coming into conflict in Central America. One is in favor of stepping up the search for a peaceful settlement in the region. The other wants to slow down this process and perhaps even wreck it entirely. The former is in the vital interests of the

Central American peoples. The latter is in the interests of Washington's neoglobalist ambitions.

Commentary on Area, U.S.

*PM071433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 87
Morning Edition p 3*

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "They Managed Without an Instructor"]

[Text] The series of accords reached by five Central American countries — Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador — on a peaceful settlement in the region, is taking on a recognizable shape. A meeting at foreign minister level of representatives from these states, who reaffirmed their resolve to put into practice the agreement signed 2 weeks ago in Guatemala, has ended in the Salvadoran capital. It was also decided to approach the United Nations, the OAS, the Contadora Group, and the Support Group to get them to take part in the work of the commission to verify and ensure the fulfillment of the Guatemala accords.

With this aim the leaders of diplomatic departments headed from San Salvador to Caracas where, together with the members of the Contadora Group and Support Group, they started discussing the problems connected with creating and operating such a commission.

It is unusual to see ministers from 13 Latin American states around a table at most important international political talks without a U.S. representative. For decades a Washington emissary was at the center of attention of inter-American forums, feeling that he was the chief arbiter, always called upon to bring order to the camp of its southern neighbors. Now the U.S. State Department is forced to content itself with what its proficient agents will find out in Caracas.

What can be done: Neither economic diktat, nor a "big stick" for dealing out political intimidation, nor hackneyed diplomatic devices — sharp blackmail alternating with alluring but unfulfilled promises — all such effective levers in the past, have worked this time in the way the White House wanted.

The Reagan administration was not slumbering. As soon as a tilt toward easing the Central American conflict was observed, many political mines were immediately dragged out from Washington's arsenal. From frenzied anti-Nicaraguan hysteria in the press to the externally attractive but devious Reagan "peace plan" which Washington attempted to use to wreck the Guatemala meeting at the last moment.

So many mines were laid that special presidential representative Philip Habib himself hit one of them and, after several fruitless "shuttle" raids on the region, thought it better to resign. The departure of this master in settling conflict situations graphically demonstrated the fiasco of U.S. diplomacy.

And, as though wishing to get their own back for the failures, Washington officials for their part are attempting to deal a blow at the most important provision of the Guatemala agreement — the cease-fire and the renunciation of foreign aid for the armed antigovernment groupings. Not only inveterate "hawks," but even R. Reagan himself openly states that he is not leaving the surviving Somozists to the mercy of fate and will soon ask Congress once again for multimillion-dollar military and other appropriations for them and even defiantly announces that the leaders of the contras will be his welcome guests in Los Angeles at the end of the month.

The leading Washington instructor is very angry: His former charges, members of the "inter-American family," have assembled and are resolving matters without his presence. This is the first time at such a high level and on such serious questions, I think. But the bitter pill must be swallowed, as they say; there's no getting away from it — such is the undeniable sign of the times.

Ruling Party's Losses in Argentina

*LD071245 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT
7 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires September 7 TASS — Over nineteen million eligible voters went to the polls in Argentina on Sunday to cast ballots for half of the seats in the lower house of Argentina's National Congress, provincial governors, and local legislative and municipal posts.

Initial results showed the ruling Radical Civic Union Party was losing its absolute majority in the House of Deputies. The Radicals also trailed the main opposition party, the Peronist Party, in the provinces.

Observers believe that the Peronists' success is threatening the President Raul Alfonsin government's plans.

Political & Social

Draft of Health Sector Restructuring

PM061700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 87
Second Edition pp 1-3

["CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Draft 'Basic Guidelines for the Development of Health Services for the Population and the Restructuring of Public Health in the USSR During the 12th 5-Year Plan Period and Through the Year 2000"; passages in boldface as published]

[Text] The course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress envisages the implementation of major social programs. The party and the state deem it a matter of paramount importance to protect and strengthen Soviet people's health, to extend their life expectancy and creative activeness, and to fundamentally improve the quality of medical services.

Health is an asset and a boon for everyone and a necessary condition for the growth of labor productivity, the country's economic might, and the people's prosperity. The concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for each citizen's health is in line with the principles of humanitarianism and social justice, serves the goals of socialist society's flourishing today, and lays the foundations of its economic and social prosperity in the future.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of the implementation of fundamental political, economic, and social transformations to meet the Soviet people's most urgent and innermost aspirations. For the first time in history the state shouldered responsibility for the population's health and guaranteed the legislative, organizational, and material backing of all economic, social, and medical measures to protect the people's health.

The USSR has created a truly nationwide health service system based on the Leninist principles of free and universally available medical help and preventive medicine, the unity of science and practice, and the public's active participation in health improvement measures. At all stages of our society's development this system has reliably guaranteed the protection of the population's health and the country's sanitary welfare.

A fundamental improvement has been achieved in the state of the population's health during the 70 years of Soviet power as a result of the consistent implementation of plans for socialist building, the introduction of large-scale state measures to prevent diseases, the improvement of working and living conditions, and the development of health services and medical science. The general mortality rate has been reduced by a factor of 3 and the infant mortality rate by a factor of 11, average life expectancy has doubled, and many dangerous infectious diseases have been eliminated. The incidence of industrial injuries, occupational diseases, and disability

among working people is steadily declining. The steady trend toward the social homogeneity of public health must be listed as one of the undisputable gains of socialism. Improved physical development indicators, reduced mortality rate, and increased creative life expectancy are typical of various population groups and all nations and ethnic groups in the Soviet Union. Many peoples, doomed to extinction before the Great October Socialist Revolution, have now achieved high indicators of health standards.

Soviet public health has become a major sector of the social sphere. Tens of thousands of polyclinics, hospitals, first aid, and emergency medical service stations, children's institutions and hundreds of scientific research institutes and teaching establishments have been built and equipped. A mother-and-child protection system, a sanitary and epidemiology service, and a widespread network of sanatoriums and rest homes has been created. The sector employs 1.3 million physicians and 3.3 million middle-level medical workers. There have been radical changes in the standards and nature of medical services. The growth of the scientific, cadre, material, and technical potential makes it possible to supply the population not only with general medical services but also with specialized types of medical services.

The impressive achievements by Soviet public health are universally recognized. Its principles and the system of organizing primary medical and sanitary services have been recommended by the WHO as a model for the creation of national services.

The successes scored testify to socialist society's enormous advantages and potential in solving the problems of protecting the population's health. But, as an objective analysis would show, this potential is far from fully utilized. Negative trends began to emerge and develop in the activity of health service organs and institutions during the seventies and early eighties. The slowing of economic growth rates in the country and the slackening of attention to questions of health protection resulted in a reduction in the proportion of public health expenditure in the state budget and a deceleration in the processes of renewing public health's material and technical base and the assimilation of new medications and methods of treatment. Organizational shortcomings and slack monitoring of the work of medical institutions, reduced demandingness, and errors in health services caused serious mistakes in determining the basic guidelines for the sector's activity and the priorities for the development of various services. The prevailing procedure for evaluating the activity of health service institutions was not oriented toward improving the quality of medical services for the population.

Phenomena such as bureaucratism, bribery, callousness, indifference, rudeness, and an irresponsible approach to the performance of professional duties have become widespread among health service workers. Moral and ethical distortions have spread to the admission to higher medical education establishments, the assessment

of training and work results, and service promotions. The existing labor compensation system has failed to stimulate any desire to master knowledge and work habits, improve qualifications, or raise work standards.

Less attention is given to preventive work — the main avenue in protecting the health of the USSR population. Ministries and departments and local soviets of people's deputies do not implement the proper volume of measures to prevent water reservoir, air, and soil pollution and to create safe working conditions in production. The population in a number of the country's regions is not supplied with good-quality drinking water, while the concentration of pollutants in the air above several cities is several times higher than the set normatives. The sanitary and epidemiology service displays inactivity and passiveness in the solution of ecological problems and is failing to utilize the broad powers vested in it for this purpose. The sanitary supervision of the observance of sanitary and hygiene norms and regulations at enterprises, institutions, and organizations is insufficiently effective.

For many years now proper attention has not been given to work on cultivating a healthy way of life. Over two-thirds of the population are not involved in systematic physical culture and sport, up to 30 percent are overweight, and there are about 70 million smokers. Drunkenness and alcoholism are widespread, and there are growing numbers of drug addicts. A resolute and implacable struggle has been launched in the country against these phenomena alien to socialist morals. But this struggle is not being waged everywhere with due persistence and consistency.

The standards and quality of medical services fail to fully meet Soviet people's increased requirements. Advanced experience and new and more effective methods for the detection and treatment of diseases are being introduced into practice only slowly. There is no continuity in the work of inpatient and outpatient institutions. Many polyclinics have not organized their reception hours at times convenient for the population, and there are instances of unjustified refusals to accept hospital patients, delays in taking patients in need of emergency services to institutions for treatment, the inefficient use of the available beds and treatment and diagnostic equipment, and overly protracted hospital examinations.

The state of work on protecting the health of mothers and infants is a cause of particular alarm. Maternity homes, children's polyclinics and hospitals, and prenatal clinics fail to provide modern standards of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment owing to their unsatisfactory material and technical base and the inadequate theoretical and practical training of cadres. Many maternity homes and departments and units for the delivery of premature babies and the treatment of newborn infants fail to meet sanitary and hygiene standards.

The material and technical base of public health is in serious need of strengthening. Many hospitals, maternity

homes, polyclinics, and outpatient departments are located in converted and even dilapidated premises in need of capital repair or reconstruction, and they lack central heating, main water supply, sewerage, and hot water. The standard-design treatment and preventive medicine institution premises now in use make no provision for the full use of modern medical techniques. From year to year the funds appropriated for the construction of public health projects are not assimilated.

The requirements of treatment and preventive medicine institutions and the population for medical equipment, medication, dressings and disinfectants, and patient care equipment are not being fully satisfied. In terms of performance most of the equipment and apparatus manufactured by Soviet industry is inferior to the best foreign models.

The major potential of Soviet medical science is not being fully utilized. The existing research planning and coordination system fails to take into account the social requirements and priority avenues of practical work, and results in the duplication and dissipation of efforts and resources. The efficiency of fundamental and applied research is poor, with only 5 percent of the product capable of being patented. The methodological, scientific, and technical standards of many institutes' work are below the achievements of world science, with one-third of Soviet developments duplicating work abroad. The introduction of scientific achievements is intolerably slow. The problem of training young scientific replacements is acute.

The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences does not unite scientific forces and provides feeble leadership for them, nor does it display due demandingness as regards the quality and importance of research work. VUZ science, which employs almost one-half of the best trained cadres in medical science, owes a large debt to practice.

These and other shortcomings have had a negative effect on the state of the population's health. The dynamic of the demographic processes in the country has deteriorated, infant mortality and mortality among men of working age are high, average life expectancy has not increased for a long time, and there has been virtually no decline in the incidence of cardiovascular and oncological diseases. The national economy suffers major losses through the disability of workers, employees, and kolkhoz members resulting from diseases and injuries, and also through leave of absence to look after sick children. About 4 million persons daily fail to report for work for one of these reasons, while the sum of annual benefit payments in respect of temporary disability is in excess of R7 billion.

The state of the protection and strengthening of the people's health causes justified complaints by working people and is a matter of serious concern for the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Shortcomings in the activity of public health organs and institutions cause considerable damage to the implementation of the party's social policy, the consolidation of

the socialist way of life, and the acceleration of the development of society as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are setting the task of fundamentally restructuring public health, eliminating shortcomings, ensuring efficient utilization of the existing potential, and sharply improving the quality of medical services. It is necessary to reach a stage at which the activity of all links in the sector and of each medical worker meets modern demands. The population's needs for medicinal compounds and patient care equipment must be satisfied in full and everywhere.

For this purpose, and in line with the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000, a package of measures must be implemented to step up the prevention of diseases, gradually introduce medical checkups for the entire population, improve the professional skills of medical cadres, and raise the quality and standard of work by treatment and preventive medicine institutions.

Union Republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviets of people's deputies, leaders of ministries, departments and enterprises, and public organizations must give more attention to public health needs, the solution of environmental protection issues, and the improvement of the population's working and living conditions; must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the strengthening of medical institutions' material and technical base; and must play an active part in inculcating a healthy way of life among citizens and in the supply, retention, and ideological and moral education of medical cadres.

Support must be given to the working people's initiative to set up a Soviet Health Foundation, funded by voluntary contributions from labor collectives, public organizations, creative unions, and individual citizens, so as to involve the broad public in work on health services for the population, the active propaganda of a healthy way of life, the management and restructuring of public health, and broadening information on the USSR's achievements in this sphere.

The boosting of Soviet public health to a qualitatively new level is a matter for the whole people and the state. The solution of the set tasks will demand a creative approach to the improvement of the protection and strengthening of the population's health by all medical workers and party, soviet, and trade union organs and Komsomol organizations.

I. Enhancing the Efficiency of Preventive Medicine — the General Line of Soviet Public Health Care [subhead]

At all stages of Soviet public health's development, preventive medicine has been and remains its fundamental principle, the ideology of the protection of the people's health. By its nature preventive medicine is not

a narrow departmental sector of the activity of public health organs and institutions but comprises a package of measures aimed at raising the material and cultural standards of the people's life, protecting the environment, improving the conditions for Soviet people's labor, life, and rest, boosting the human organism's resistance to the effects of factors adverse to health, and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the emergence of these factors.

There can be no doubts about preventive medicine's role in the successes of Soviet public health. At the same time, the USSR Ministry of Health, the AUCCTU, ministries and departments, and local soviets of people's deputies still make insufficient use of preventive medicine's potential. Preventive medicine is largely of a declaratory nature and makes no provision for the implementation of large-scale health improvement measures.

Perceiving the implementation of large-scale environmental protection measures as a mandatory condition of mass preventive medicine work, it is necessary to ensure priority for measures involving the relocation away from residential districts of enterprises which are sources of environmental pollution, the introduction of waste-free and low-waste technologies, and the improvement of technological processes which exclude harmful discharges. Enterprises must not be allowed to operate unless sanitary protective zones have been established. The population everywhere must be assured of supplies of good-quality drinking water, and immediate measures must be taken to return to normal atmospheric conditions in regions where the atmosphere has been polluted. Stricter economic sanctions must be imposed on enterprises inflicting damage to man's health and the environment.

The role played by the USSR Ministry of Health in the implementation of environmental protection measures must be substantially enhanced. It is incumbent upon the ministry to head the struggle against environmental pollution and disruptions of the ecological balance, and this work must be perceived as one of the paramount avenues of preventive medicine activities. The organs of state sanitary supervision must make more decisive use of the existing legal levers in the interest of strict observance of legislation regarding the sanitary protection of the soil, water reservoirs, and the atmosphere.

There must be more effective sanitary supervision as regards the observance of sanitary and hygiene and antiepidemic regulations and norms in enterprises, institutions, and organizations. For this purpose there must be stricter monitoring of the fulfillment of the sectorial and territorial "Health" programs aimed at reducing the incidence of industrial injury and occupational disease, reducing the proportion of manual labor and work places involving production factors which are adverse to health, releasing women from work at sectors involving hard physical labor, and improving safety techniques and the conditions for working people's relaxation.

It is deemed necessary to codify in a single act the rules and regulations governing the observance of sanitary and hygiene norms in force throughout the country's territory and mandatory for all enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials, and citizens of the USSR.

Prosecutor's office and sanitary supervision organs must adopt exhaustive measures to bring to light instances of breaches of sanitary and hygiene and antiepidemic rules and norms, and must more actively apply legal means for the purpose of reliably protecting Soviet people's health and life by instituting material, disciplinary, administrative, or criminal proceedings against offenders according to established procedures.

There must be stricter supervision and exactingness at all stages of the manufacture of foodstuffs, and there must be particularly thorough monitoring of the application of mineral fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals so as to rule out the possibility of adverse effects on people's health.

There must be increased monitoring of the processing, storage, transportation, and marketing of foodstuffs. No foodstuff production processes can be in breach of technological demands or contravene sanitary and hygiene norms. USSR state standards for food industry and agricultural output must be brought into line with scientifically substantiated hygiene requirements. Particular attention must be given to the observance of sanitary and hygiene rules at public catering enterprises so as to rule out any likelihood of mass infection caused by the use of substandard products in catering.

Bearing in mind the importance of balanced and wholesome nutrition for the population's health, measures must be gradually implemented to improve the quality and rational utilization of foodstuffs. Provision must be made to include among USSR state standards indicators describing the nutritional and biological value of foodstuffs. There must be increased output of products with enhanced biological value and a lower content of animal fats, sugar, and common salt, as well as more vegetable fats and dietary, vitamin-enriched, and protein products. The needs of infants for semisolid dairy products [zhidkiye pastobraznyye molochnyye izdeliya], canned children's food, and powdered formula milk products [sukhiye adaptirovannyye molochnyye smesi] must be fully satisfied by 1991.

At the same time, active sanitary education work must be done to raise dietary standards with a view to ensuring that the quantity and calorific content of nutritional intake meet the organism's energy-consumption and physiological requirements.

The cultivation of a healthy way of life for everyone and for society as a whole must underlie all preventive medicine work. A conscientious and responsible attitude toward health as an asset belonging to the whole people must become a norm of all Soviet people's life and behavior.

This presupposes the eradication of harmful habits, the inculcation of standards of human contacts, behavior, and diet, the observance of a work and relaxation regime, systematic physical culture and sports exercises, the enhancement of general sanitary standards and knowledge of hygiene, and the harmonious development of the personality.

Purposeful work along this avenue must begin in childhood. It is necessary to enhance the family's role and responsibility for protecting and strengthening children's health, and to improve the parents' education as regards rules governing the hygiene education and care of children. Measures must be taken for the broad practical implementation in the work of preschool institutions of modern methods to build up children and ensure their all-around development.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Health, must elaborate a program for the hygiene education of the rising generation and must actively aim to create conditions for the cultivation of a healthy way of life among young people. There must be mandatory implementation of health improvement measures in schools, vocational and technical schools, young pioneer camps, and preventive medicine sanatoriums for parents and children. Special sanatorium-type preschool institutions must be organized for weaker and frequently ill children.

Concern for the health of the present and future generations demands the resolute intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, drug addiction, and smoking, and the development of effective medicines for this purpose. It is necessary to intensify the assertive nature of sanitary propaganda, and to convincingly and intelligibly explain to the population the harm caused by using alcoholic beverages and drugs. A program to eradicate smoking must be developed in 1988, envisaging an extensive package of medical, legal, organizational, and educational measures.

A standard program for the population's physical education must be elaborated and introduced in 1989, laying down scientifically substantiated norms and demands for the physical training and physical activeness of various social and demographic groups.

Additional physical education periods must be introduced in general education schools, vocational and technical schools, and higher and secondary specialized education establishments during the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plan periods so that, taking extramural activities into account, the physical-activeness load of school pupils and students is not less than 6-8 hours weekly. The network of sports sections under enterprises, institutions, and organizations must be expanded, and economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] "Physical Culture and Health" Associations must be established at places of residence. Sports and health promotion facilities must be more efficiently used. Health centers must be set up

and funded by trade union and labor collective resources (subject to their consent), including centers operating on an economic accountability basis, making extensive use of physical training methods, psychological corrective treatment, reflex therapy, and other methods of recuperative treatment.

There must be a fundamental restructuring of the work by public health and physical culture organs, and there must be better collaboration between them as regards improving the population's physical development.

A most important task of preventive medicine work in today's conditions is the active propaganda of sanitary and hygiene knowledge. The mass media, jointly with public health organs, must increase the number of television and radio programs and newspaper and journal publications on questions of the population's hygiene education and sanitary knowledge, paying particular attention to the intelligibility and cogency of the published materials. There must be broader coverage of the experience gained in work to implement preventive medicine and health improvement measures.

The USSR Ministry of Health and union republic councils of ministers must implement measures to considerably reduce the incidence of infectious diseases, primarily influenza and other respiratory diseases, which account for about one-half of all temporary disability cases and cause economic damage totaling about R3.5 billion annually. For this purpose it is necessary to develop effective means for prevention and treatment, make broad use of general hygiene and resistance-buildup procedures [obshchegigiyenicheskiye i zakalivayushchiye protsedury], especially among children, and improve the organization of vaccination work. The incidence of intestinal infections and viral hepatitis must be reduced by preventing the bacterial and viral pollution of drinking water and foodstuffs.

An important place in the modern strategy of preventive medicine work is occupied by annual medical checkups [yezhegodnaya dispanserizatsiya] of the entire population. The implementation of this program, which is highly ambitious in terms of its scale and social importance, will represent a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet public health, whereby the state will undertake care for each citizen's health in the supreme form of this care — active and dynamic monitoring throughout citizens' lives.

The main objective of medical checkups is to create a unified system ensuring assessment and dynamic monitoring of the state of health of Soviet men and women and of society as a whole. Relying on the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the medical checkups system must adopt an active stance ensuring the delivery of a "preemptive strike" against everything that could cause the emergence and development of diseases.

The introduction of medical checkups is to be implemented in two stages: In addition to the chronically ill, medical checkups and monitoring must extend to children and adolescents, students, pregnant women, war

veterans, and workers and employees in certain sectors of industry and agriculture everywhere by 1991, and must embrace the country's entire population by 1995.

The USSR Ministry of Health, union republic councils of ministers, the AUCCTU, and local public health organs must ensure extensive explanatory work among the population as regards the objectives and tasks of universal medical checkups and must step up the medical community's participation in this work on a broad scale.

It is to be deemed the duty of every USSR citizen to undergo medical checkups and participate actively in the preventive medicine and health improvement measures being implemented.

II. Improvement of the Quality of Medical Services for the Population — the Main Task of Public Health Care [subhead]

The main task of public health organs and institutions is to promptly and fully satisfy the population's needs for high-quality medical services everywhere. For this purpose it is necessary to implement a radical restructuring and intensification of the activity of public health organs and institutions, making active use of advanced forms of work organization, new technologies, and modern methods and means of preventive medicine, diagnosis, and treatment. In this process it is necessary to ensure a decisive turn away from the extensive approach to the development of public health toward a qualitative appraisal of its activity.

Provision must be made for the accelerated development of the network — and the substantial consolidation of the material and technical base — of outpatient and polyclinic institutions, which constitute the basic element of the public health system, the element effecting constant and dynamic monitoring of the healthy and the sick alike and ensuring the implementation of an extensive package of preventive medicine, diagnosis, treatment, and health improvement measures.

In order to ensure complete and prompt diagnostic work among adults and children at the prehospitalization stage, a network of diagnostic centers must be organized in each republic, oblast, and kray, concentrating within this network complex and highly efficient modern equipment and medical apparatus — computerized tomography equipment, apparatus for ultrasonic, radio isotope, X-ray contrast, and other methods of investigation, and cadres comprising the best-trained specialists. Broader use must be made of the potential of educational establishments, scientific research institutes, and general hospitals to ensure the further development and improvement of polyclinic consultation and diagnosis services.

The number of persons undergoing treatment in polyclinics or at home must be increased through effective diagnosis methods using modern medical equipment and medication. The work of dispensaries must be

restructured, and continuity must be ensured in their work with outpatient and polyclinic institutions. The practice of organizing polyclinic-based teams to provide therapy and treatment for long-term patients at home, including the free supply of medication, must be continued.

Polyclinics must considerably step up their work to improve the population's health and prevent diseases, and their role in patients' medical and social rehabilitation must be enhanced, with the organization of departments (units) for preventive and recuperative treatment in all polyclinics being completed by 1990. Medical services must be made available to working people in their free time from work, taking into account the working hours of enterprises and organizations in production sectors.

It is necessary to boost the role and prestige of the district physician — the basic specialist who implements the package of treatment, prevention, and health improvement measures and systematically monitors the state of the population's health. The system for training district physicians must be changed by orienting it toward the training of general-practice physicians. All the necessary conditions for district physicians' fruitful activity must be created.

Leaders of outpatient and polyclinic institutions must take into account the suggestions of the population they serve when defining quotas for physicians' territorial districts. There must be a gradual transition to the provision of medical services on the "family physician" principle.

With a view to expanding the opportunities to satisfy the population's needs for different types of medical services, economically accountable polyclinics, including stomatology, physiotherapy, and cosmetic surgery clinics and health improvement complexes, must be organized in every oblast, kray, and republic center during the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plans.

The main avenue for improving inpatient services for the population must be via the development of a network of modern general hospitals and specialized centers. It is necessary to intensify the treatment and diagnosis process in hospitals, making the maximum possible use of highly skilled cadres, complex medical equipment, and effective medication. The principle of the phased organization [etapnost v organizatsii] of inpatient care must be actively introduced, the network of anesthesiology, resuscitation, and intensive care departments (wards) must be developed, the number of hospitals and departments for recuperative treatment must be increased, and the network of hospitals providing day-care services for patients and economically accountable boarding houses for persons needing full-time care must be expanded.

The rehabilitation side of sanatorium and resort services must be developed, and sanatoriums and departments must be established in all regions to provide aftercare for

patients who have suffered acute myocardial infarction or cerebral thrombosis, undergone heart and main blood vessel surgery, suffered serious injuries, and so on. The efficiency of sanatorium and resort treatment and rest must be enhanced. In parallel with the further expansion of the network of clinics, it is necessary to develop a network of specialized sanatoriums for patients suffering from diseases of the circulatory, digestive, respiratory, and nervous systems, and sanatorium facilities must be made available as near as possible to the places of the population's permanent residence through the development of local resorts, primarily in regions of intensive economic development.

Patient care must be improved through the broad application of team forms for the organization and remuneration of medical personnel's labor, the expansion of the zone of services, the holding of more than one job, and the introduction of small-scale mechanization. Medical institute students, students attending secondary medical education establishments and general educational schools, and members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' aktiv must be involved in this work. Use must also be made of the opportunities provided by the USSR Law on Individual Labor activity to ensure patient care. Broader use must be made of the practice of concluding contracts with municipal and consumer service enterprises for the cleaning and maintenance of premises and for the provision of other types of services. Strict observance of sanitary and hygiene regulations must be ensured in all treatment and preventive medical institutions.

With a view to the prompt provision of flawless emergency services the organization of the first-aid and urgent medical services system must be completed, taking into account the prehospitization and hospital treatment stages. This system must be supplied with specialized transportation and communications facilities and modern equipment, as well as the necessary reagents and medication, and the organization of specialized first-aid teams must continue.

Republic, kray, and oblast centers and cities with over 1 million inhabitants must establish "Emergency Medical Services" Associations incorporating first-aid and emergency service units, hospital aircraft, and hospitals providing emergency services for adults and children.

The improvement of mother and child protection by all possible means is a priority avenue in the development of Soviet public health. It is necessary to fundamentally restructure the work of outpatient and polyclinic institutions for women and children and of maternity homes and children's hospitals, to raise the standards of their preventive medicine work, and to step up the propaganda of a healthy way of life. In order to ensure the prevention of diseases and raise the health standards of the younger generation it is necessary to improve the system of medical services for women and children by setting up unified obstetrics-therapy-pediatrics departments.

Various types of sanatorium and resort treatment facilities must be made available by 1995 for all children who need them, the network of young pioneer sanatorium camps must be expanded, and broader use must be made of the sanatorium and dispensary facilities of industrial and agricultural enterprises to improve the health of pregnant workers and children.

In order to prevent premature births and reduce disease and mortality among newborn babies specialized departments (wards) for pregnant women with a previous history of heart, lung, kidney, and endocrinological disorders must be set up under general hospitals in union republic capitals and in kray and oblast centers and cities. The development of specialized maternity homes and departments for women with pregnancy problems must continue. Broader use must be made of children's hospitals for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases among mothers staying in hospital to care for sick children.

The work of gynecological consultations to prevent miscarriages must be restructured, bearing in mind the modern methods of contraception. Provisions must be made in union republic capitals and in kray and oblast centers to establish units for the prenatal diagnosis of fetal diseases and for "Marriage and Family" consultations, as well as medical-genetic units and centers for children's recuperative treatment. Conditions must continue to be created in maternity homes and children's hospitals to facilitate the joint hospitalization of mothers and children.

Mobile facilities for providing emergency services for women and children must be developed. Major general hospitals and first-aid and emergency medical service units must organize specialized teams for the intensive care and resuscitation of newborn or premature babies, infants, and women with a history of delivery and postnatal problems. Provisions must be made to create a network of day-care hospitals for children.

The provision of medical and sanitary services to industrial sector workers must be improved. The network of medical and sanitary units, sanatoriums and dispensaries, health improvement complexes, and specialized shops and sections for medical, sanitary, occupational, and labor rehabilitation must be expanded. City territorial polyclinics must develop a shop service for workers in industrial enterprises employing fewer than 1,000 persons. Shop medical sections must be broken down into smaller units, bringing the number of persons served by them down to 1,600.

The standards of medical services in the countryside must be improved. Bearing in mind that central rayon hospitals are the basic institutions providing skilled medical services for the rural population, their material and technical base must be significantly consolidated through the construction of new hospitals and the reconstruction of existing ones, making extensive use of the pooled resources of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other

enterprises. The number of interrayon specialized hospitals, clinics, and departments must be increased to satisfy the rural population's needs for specialized services.

The district hospital system must be further strengthened, their material and technical base must be improved, and broader use must be made of them as departments of central rayon hospitals and for the provision of social assistance to elderly residents and to those living alone. Paramedic and midwifery stations must play a greater role in the implementation of preventive medicine measures in the countryside.

Mobile types of medical services must be developed: mobile outpatient treatment units, clinical and diagnostic laboratories, and fluorographic, stomatological, and other units. The organization of first-aid and emergency medical service stations (departments) in every rayon and their staffing with medical cadres must be completed before 1990.

The role of oblast hospitals as consultation, diagnosis, and treatment centers must be enhanced, and broader use must be made of major specialized and general hospitals and diagnosis centers in cities to provide highly skilled medical services for the rural population.

It is necessary to aim for the steady decline of diseases resulting in workers' temporary or long-term disability on the basis of improved labor safety practices, health improvement measures, and better-quality medical services and medical examinations.

The development and strengthening of specialized services is an absolute condition for further raising the quality of medical services and reducing the incidence of disease and mortality among the population. For this purpose it is necessary to establish a network of republic and interoblast (regional) centers with departments and branches for microsurgery, electrocardiac stimulation, joint replacement, organ and tissue transplants, cardiovascular surgery, treatment of patients with chronic renal insufficiency, and other types of specialized services.

The establishment of cardiology clinics in all republic, kray, and oblast centers and the increase in the number of cardiology units and departments in polyclinics and hospitals respectively, as well as the number of specialized first-aid teams, must be completed within the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The effective treatment of patients suffering from oncological diseases must be ensured, with special attention given to the early detection of malignant neoplasms using modern diagnostic methods. When planning oncological services for the population the specific regional features of the spread and prognosis of individual types of oncological diseases must be taken into account. Oncological centers must be set up in all union republics, and the construction of oncological clinics and radiology units must be expanded. Institutions of this type must be

equipped with modern diagnostic and treatment apparatus and supplied with radioisotope preparations and medication, and the incidence of disease and mortality among the population resulting from individual types of malignant neoplasms must be reduced.

The standards of surgical services must be raised. Cardiovascular surgery, orthopedics, traumatology, neurosurgery, urology, proctology, burns units, and other specialized departments must be developed and strengthened. It is necessary to ensure more effective treatment of patients suffering from acute diseases and injuries requiring surgery, to make considerably broader use of microsurgery and dialysis, and to more actively introduce organ and tissue transplants and new methods of surgical intervention.

There must be fundamental improvement in the provision of stomatological services to the population and primarily to children, and the total satisfaction of the need for all types of such services must be ensured during the 13th 5-Year Plan period. The network of stomatological polyclinics, departments, and units must be expanded. With a view to preventing oral cavity diseases work must be organized everywhere to inculcate hygienic habits and to ensure the uninterrupted operation of fluoridation installations at water supply stations. Provisions must be made for production of fluoridated common salt and the increased output of fluoridated and other preventive toothpastes. Modern dental prosthesis methods must be introduced.

There must be improved prevention of eye diseases, especially shortsightedness and eye injuries, and new methods and organizational forms for the early diagnosis and treatment of cataracts and glaucoma must be implemented. Interrayon ophthalmology departments must be developed. Active use must be made of the experience accumulated by leading scientific research and treatment institutions in further improving medical services for patients suffering from eye diseases. Broader practical use must be made of microsurgery methods and laser equipment.

Modern microanalysis methods must be assimilated for the early diagnosis of allergy and immunodeficiency diseases, and allergological units and immunology laboratories must be organized in every republic, kray, and oblast.

Measures must be implemented to prevent the most common diseases of the nervous system and mental disorders. The organization and improvement of the work of departments for patients with acute cerebral circulatory disorders must continue. Major cities must establish recuperative treatment centers for the labor and social rehabilitation of persons suffering from cerebrovascular diseases and diseases of the peripheral nervous system. The network of psychoneurological clinics and hospitals and their rural departments and of boarding houses with occupational therapy workshops must be expanded. Industrial and agricultural enterprises must

organize the necessary quantity of special sections for the social and labor rehabilitation of patients with mental disorders.

There must be a fundamental improvement in work on the early diagnosis and effective cure of persons suffering from alcoholism and drug addiction. The development of a network of addiction clinics and units and of sections under enterprises in industry, construction, and agriculture must be completed before 1990 and they must be staffed with skilled cadres. Economically accountable outpatient addiction clinics and anonymous treatment units must be established.

It is necessary to strengthen and develop specialized types of services in the therapeutic sphere: pulmonology, gastroenterology, endocrinology, hematology, and others.

It is necessary to substantially raise the standards of medical services for the aging and the old, and a comprehensive system of geriatric services must be organized in the country.

III. The Training and Education of Medical Cadres and the Organization of Their Labor in Line With Modern Demands [subhead]

The successful solution of the tasks facing public health care is largely dependent on the competence of medical and pharmaceutical workers, on their professionalism, ideological, and moral character, and commitment to all that is advanced and progressive, and on their desire to restructure their activity for the achievement of high end results.

Physicians are entrusted with something that is most precious — Soviet people's life and health. Humaneness and nobility, selflessness and compassion, the ability to be totally dedicated to the patient's interests, the constant improvement of knowledge — for a physician these are not simply personal features meriting respect but qualities which determine his professional and civic maturity. Soviet physicians are the bearers of the most advanced communist world outlook. They must be distinguished by lofty ideological beliefs, a sense of duty to socialist society, and awareness of their profession's social importance.

The physicians' labor is highly valued by the people of our country and enjoys deserved prestige and trust, and the overwhelming majority of physicians honorably and conscientiously perform their civic and professional duty. The prestige of medical workers must be further enhanced, conditions for their high-quality and creative work must be created, and a feeling of profound respect for their labor must be cultivated among the population.

The restructuring of public health and the enhancement of its role in the life of Soviet society make new demands as regards the training and education of medical cadres and the organization of their work.

The high quality of health care specialists' training and of the upgrading of their qualifications on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the

accelerated introduction of the latest methods for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases, and the inculcation of loyalty to the oath of physicians of the Soviet Union constitute the paramount task of medical education.

For this purpose it will be necessary to improve the system for the selection of vocationally oriented young people for higher medical education establishments. VUZ vacancies must be filled with those who have had some work experience in medical and preventive medicine institutions and servicemen from the reserve who have demonstrated a calling for the profession of physician. The instruction of school pupils in medicine-oriented interschool training-and-production combines must be extended, and their labor must be utilized in medical and preventive medicine institutions to care for the sick. The conditions for VUZ admission applying to persons with practical experience in public health work must be extended to them and also to teaching and auxiliary personnel in medical and pharmaceutical VUZ's and scientific research institutes (laboratory technicians, laboratory assistants, and others). The organization of training departments under all medical and pharmaceutical institutes must be completed during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, targeted forms of training for public health workers must be expanded, and the numbers of those admitted to higher and secondary education establishments must be brought in line with scientifically substantiated cadre requirements.

In order to improve the training of physicians it is necessary to revise the curricula, the tuition content of medicobiological and clinical disciplines, the organization of production practice, and the system of monitoring students' knowledge so as to bring instruction as close as possible to the requirements of practical public health care. Provision must be made to increase the volume of future physicians' vocational training and ensure the earlier study of clinical disciplines according to uniform programs; to change the proportional balance of different types of study in favor of students' independent work and their acquisition of practical skills, including the study of modern and future medical equipment; to reduce the number of subjects by combining and extending related study courses; to intensify vocational orientation in the tuition of social sciences in medical VUZ's; and to introduce transferable state examination credits coupled with student certification in the second and fifth years of study.

Demands on the quality of students' knowledge must be stepped up. An atmosphere of creative activeness and competitiveness in the acquisition of knowledge must be created within student collectives. The stage-by-stage certification of students' practical skills must be introduced from the 1988-1989 academic year. Students adopting irresponsible attitudes toward their studies must be firmly discarded in the junior grades.

The final stage of the training of physicians and pharmacists must take place in modern institutions supplied with the latest medical equipment. The efficiency of

traineeship and internship must be enhanced by guiding young specialists toward the acquisition of detailed knowledge and skills in their chosen specialized field.

The organizational conditions must be created to further the integration of higher medical and pharmaceutical education, public health practice, and science. Associations comprising medical science institutes and VUZ's and major hospitals must be organized, with specialized departments sited on the base of scientific research institutions.

Standard regulations must be elaborated and introduced from the 1988-1989 academic year for treatment, preventive medicine, and other institutions used to train specialists or to provide facilities for students' practical training and for graduates' internship and probation.

It is necessary to enhance the importance and improve the organization of state examinations. Uniform demands must be ensured as regards the theoretical and practical training of VUZ graduates. It is necessary to introduce comprehensive certification of students' readiness for independent professional work as a condition for admission to state examinations. Representatives from public health practice must be included in the membership of state examination commissions. These commissions must be given the right to decide the question of conferring the title of intermediate medical worker to VUZ graduates who have failed their state examination. Provision must be made for them to acquire a physician's diploma following 1 year's work at the location where they have been posted and after they have retaken the state examination.

An important role in the fundamental improvement of medical services to the population has to be played by intermediate and junior medical workers. Paramedics, nurses, pharmacists, and orderlies are not just a physician's direct assistants, they are also the link on which public health depends. The vocation of intermediate medical worker demands accurate execution of physicians' instructions, powers of observation, resourcefulness under difficult circumstances, and a sense of sympathy, responsiveness, and compassion.

The complexity of modern diagnostic and treatment methods demands better standards of training of specialists with secondary medical and pharmaceutical education. In this context it is necessary to review school curricula and programs and increase the time allocated to working practice and to training in the forms and methods of operating modern equipment and small-scale mechanization means. It is necessary to eliminate existing imbalances in the training of specialists with secondary and higher medical education.

The standard of young specialists' knowledge is primarily determined by the skills of professorial and tutorial staff. It is a most important task to improve work on the selection of teaching cadres and the utilization and organization of their labor. Practical training in the

country's leading scientific centers and clinics must be introduced in order to raise their professional standards. Leading scientists, specialists, and public health organizers must be more broadly involved in students' training.

The certification of medical and pharmaceutical institutes is to be carried out in 1988-1990 during which the question of category changes, cutbacks in the admission to some faculties, and the closure of some VUZ's is to be resolved.

Competition must be introduced in the writing of new textbooks for students and school pupils, and print runs must be increased in order to fully satisfy demand. The systematic publication of reference and encyclopedic literature in sufficient quantities must be ensured. Specialized encyclopedias for physicians in the outpatient and polyclinic link and for intermediate medical personnel must be published during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. A new edition of the "Great Medical Encyclopedia" ["Bolshaya Meditsinskaya Entsiklopediya"] is to be published in 1993-2000.

The system for the retraining and further training of medical cadres must be restructured. Effective measures must be implemented for the further development of institutes and faculties for physicians' further training. The attention of professorial and tutorial staff must be concentrated on introducing active methods of training, the advanced work experience of public health organs and institutions, and new scientific developments. There must be an increase in the number of specialists with higher and secondary medical education assigned to further training, primarily from among workers in the primary link of public health and in children's and obstetrics institutions.

Specialists must be encouraged to show more interest in constantly augmenting and refreshing their knowledge by making their career prospects and salaries directly dependent on the results of improved qualifications and professional competence. Broader use must be made for this purpose of the periodical certification of medical workers based on assessments of their professional training, the results of their work, the observance of labor and executive discipline, and their moral and ethical qualities and ideological and political maturity. A competitive system must be introduced for the conferment of qualification degrees involving broad discussion of the candidates by labor collectives. Leaders and chief specialists in public health organs and institutions must be made more responsible for the quality of certification, formalism in the course of certification must be eradicated, and certification commissions must operate under conditions of broad glasnost.

An implacable struggle must be launched against all negative phenomena in public health and against persons committing irresponsible actions, abusing their official position, or sully the lofty name of medical workers. It is necessary to resolve issues of a legal nature making it possible to deprive such persons of their physician's diploma.

It is necessary to eliminate imbalances in the supply of cadres for various regions in the country and to ensure that cadres are available for the most important public health sectors: children's and maternity institutions, polyclinics, first aid and emergency medical service units and departments, and rural hospitals and outpatient units. In order to retain medical workers it is necessary to provide them with the necessary working and housing conditions and to ensure that they fully enjoy the privileges and benefits established by law. Broader use must be made of moral and material incentives for high work indicators and the active introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

Work must continue on further improving the training of leadership cadres for all public health links. Their business qualifications must be systematically enhanced, and the aim must be to ensure that they become profoundly familiar with the elements of public health management and economics, create within labor collectives an atmosphere of high demandingness and favorable conditions for the performance of professional duty, and develop initiative, mentorship, and socialist competition. It is necessary to ensure the training of an effective reserve of leadership cadres.

The frequency of *Meditsinskaya Gazeta's* publication must be increased in order to raise the standards of ideological education work among medical workers, disseminate advanced experience, and introduce new methods of preventive medicine, diagnosis, and treatment in public health practice.

The conditions for medical workers' labor, daily life, and relaxation must be improved; general sanitary premises, dining rooms, cafeterias, and service desks must be set up in medical treatment and preventive medicine institutions; and the network of housing construction cooperatives, sanatorium-dispensaries, rest bases, and young pioneer camps must be expanded. More travel vouchers must be issued for sanatorium and resort treatment and relaxation.

Public health workers are called upon to establish in every labor collective an atmosphere of creative activity, of a quest for new ways to improve health services for Soviet people, and of the pooling of the efforts of physicians from all countries in the struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war.

IV. To Develop Medical Science More Actively, To Make Broader Use of Its Achievements in Public Health Practice [subhead]

Medical science plays a leading role in the strengthening of the people's health, the development of fundamentally new means and methods of providing medical services, and the formulation and affirmation of Soviet people's healthy way of life.

Soviet medical science has gained solid prestige in the world. Its achievements are weighty and universally recognized. But the crucial revolutionary period through

which our society is living makes greater demands of it. The potential of Soviet medical science is still not being fully used to solve the most important task — strengthening people's health and extending their active life expectancy. There is hardly any major comprehensive research on fundamental public health problems. The quality of much scientific research work remains poor. A lag has developed in the sphere of fundamental research in immunology, genetics, biotechnology, transplant surgery, hematology, stomatology, and pharmacology. The achievements of modern science are only slowly being implemented in medical practice.

The laggardness of medical science has also been conditioned by formalism in planning and financing scientific work, the absence of a social imperative for the research being carried out, and insufficient demands on the quality of the end results of scientific developments. The methodological, scientific, and technical standards of the work of many collectives are not up to the achievements of world medical science. The network and structure of scientific research institutes fail to ensure the conducting of full-scale scientific research up to modern standards.

The achievements in world medicine and the experience of intensively developing sectors of the country's national economy indicate that the prompt and large-scale introduction of new methods and means of preventive medicine, diagnosis, and treatment in public health practice can be ensured only via the establishment of specialized subdivisions with highly skilled cadres and material incentives for the introduction process.

All this demands a fundamental restructuring of the management of medical science and of the planning and organization of scientific activity, and the imparting of a specific, targeted, and assertive nature to these processes. It is necessary to conduct research work in line with the social requirements of public health. Scientists' efforts must be concentrated along the main fundamental avenues of medicobiological, clinical, and biological research whose results must bring about a radical solution to the problems of practical public health and, primarily, the detection of the causes of diseases with a view to their prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment. The paramount tasks of science must be to study medicosocial problems and to analyze the state and dynamics of the population's health consequential upon demographic changes, changing conditions of production and environment, and migration processes. Particular attention must be given to the protection of the health of mothers and children and the prevention of cardiovascular, oncological, neuropsychic, endocrinal, infectious, hematological, allergic, and stomatological diseases.

Efforts must be concentrated on scientific research in the sphere of genetic engineering and biotechnology and the development of modern instruments and automated systems and of methods for remote and automated environmental monitoring. It is necessary to step up the development of new principles for the organization and management of scientific institutions, the implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical

progress, and the creation of modern data retrieval systems. The efforts not only of medical specialists but also of sociologists, demographers, mathematicians, and representatives of other branches of science and technology must be concentrated along all these most important avenues.

The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences must become a real headquarters for the leadership and planning of all medical science in the country and must organize its activity in the closest contact with the USSR Academy of Sciences and with scientific research institutes in other sectors of the national economy. One of the most important tasks of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences must be to considerably boost the efficiency of the work of every scientific collective and associate and to enhance their responsibility for the theoretical and practical value of scientific developments.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the union republic ministries of health must ensure the formulation of the social demands to be made of science, the intensified use of the scientific potential, and the efficient organization of the large-scale practical introduction of the results of scientific research and advanced experience. It is necessary to considerably expand the volume and improve the quality of scientific research conducted in VUZ's and institutes for physicians' further training, and measures must be taken to intensify the connection between sectorial and VUZ science and practical public health.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences must enhance the role played by expert medical opinion in the assessment of planned and completed scientific developments and must improve the sector's information and patent and licensing services.

In order to intensify the fruitfulness of scientific research work, the USSR Ministry of Health, jointly with the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, must review in 1987-1988 the network of scientific research institutions and abolish any scientifically sterile institutes, using the staff and material and financial resources thus released in the most topical scientific areas.

Scientific workers must be made more interested in the acceleration of scientific research developments and their implementation via the introduction of differentials in a worker's labor compensation depending on his specific contribution to the achievement of end results. When expanding the volume of the work performed scientific institution leaders must be given the right to approve additional salary payments for engineering and technical staff, laboratory assistants, and service personnel.

The intensification of scientific institutions' work must be used to expand the practice of concluding contracts to perform additional research of great practical importance on the basis of economic accountability. The funds received from clients must be channeled toward strengthening the material base of these institutions, additional labor incentives, and the improvement of workers' social and general living conditions.

Leaders of parent scientific research institutions must be given broader rights in the leadership of subordinate institutions and departments, the planning of scientific research, the training and certification of scientific cadres, and the rational use and allocation of financial and material resources. It would be expedient to set up prototype and experimental production units under scientific centers and parent scientific research institutes.

The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, together with the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and other ministries and departments, must create intersectorial science and technology complexes, primarily for the development and industrial production of high-quality chemical and biological reagents and efficient medications.

Broader use must be made of the organization of scientific centers, science-and-practice (production) associations, intersectorial science and technology complexes (laboratories), and temporary scientific collectives for the comprehensive elaboration of topical problems and the intensified introduction of research results.

The USSR Gosstap, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the machine building ministries must supply scientific institutions in the public health arena with Soviet-made instruments and apparatus meeting the standards of the best world models.

Research in the social hygiene and public health organization spheres must become more fruitful, trends in the state of the population's health must be more profoundly analyzed, and the level of disease incidence ought to be forecast.

Measures must be implemented to further improve the training of scientific and science-teaching cadres, and ideological education and methodological work must be tirelessly improved with paramount attention being given to the nurturing of scientists' lofty professional and moral qualities.

The development of the system of medical and medical-technical information must be ensured. It is necessary to restructure the propaganda of the achievements of Soviet medical science and public health by the mass media, making it active and assertive.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences must develop international cooperation in the sphere of medical science, primarily with socialist countries; there must be broader exchanges of scientific information, and the most valuable developments must be introduced more promptly. International scientific and scientific-practical associations must be created.

V. The Necessary Material and Technical Backup for Public Health [subhead]

The new tasks set by the party and the government in the sphere of protecting Soviet people's health demand a substantial consolidation of the material and technical

base of public health institutions, and that they be supplied with modern technical equipment and the necessary medications. This work must become an organic part of the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress stipulations aimed at developing and strengthening the material and technical base of the social and cultural sphere.

At present, medical services to the population are provided by 23,000 hospitals and 39,000 outpatient and polyclinic institutions.

At the same time, almost one-third of hospital beds are located in converted premises in breach of established sanitary and hygiene norms. Many treatment and preventive medicine institutions are inadequately supplied with medical equipment, medication, appliances, and patient care supplies.

In order to fundamentally improve the material base of public health institutions, capital investment funds allocated for the construction of such institutions must be substantially increased during the 12th-14th 5-Year Plan periods. Specific capital investment funds for the construction of hospitals and polyclinics must be increased 2-2.5 times, at the same time increasing to 40 percent the proportion of funds channeled toward the supply of modern medical equipment to newly commissioned installations. The structure of the allocated capital investments must be decisively changed, channeling them primarily toward the reconstruction, technical renovation, and upgrading of treatment and preventive medicine institutions sited in converted premises to meet established sanitary and hygiene norms. Finance from all sources must be used to commission hospitals with 1.3-1.4 million beds and polyclinics with a capacity of 2.9-3.2 million visits per shift. Public health projects must be built exclusively according to new standard and individual designs elaborated with due consideration for the achievements and future prospects of scientific and technical progress and providing the best possible conditions for patient treatment and efficient work by the personnel.

The construction of maternity homes, gynecological consultation units, and children's hospitals and polyclinics must be effected at preferential rates, channeling at least 40 percent of the allocated capital investment funds to this purpose. The population's needs for maternity homes and children's treatment and preventive medicine institutions must be fully satisfied by 1995, and for inpatient, outpatient, and polyclinic institutions by the year 2000. Conditions for their high-quality work must be ensured.

The potential and resources of enterprises and organizations in industry, transportation, and agriculture must be more broadly used for the construction and technical reequipment of treatment and preventive medicine institutions, as must be the voluntary contributions made by labor collectives and citizens to the Soviet Health Foundation.

Boarding houses for the temporary accommodation of patients and persons accompanying them must be set up on an economically accountable basis under republic, kray, and oblast treatment and preventive medicine institutions, and primarily under consultation and diagnosis centers.

With a view to substantially improving health care work among urban and rural working people the labor collectives of enterprises and farms must be instructed to set up medical-sanitary units and sanatorium-dispensaries during the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plan periods, and to develop the network of recuperation complexes and special shops and sections for the medicosocial, vocational, and labor rehabilitation of workers.

During construction wider use should be made of the practice of pooling the resources of several enterprises and organizations.

According to labor collectives' requests, the medical-sanitary units built are to be transferred to the budget of the enterprises and organizations and their financing and maintenance authorized.

There must be a substantial improvement in the provision of medical services for the rural population. The practice of building doctors' outpatient clinics [vrachebnyye ambulatorii] within complexes containing pharmacies and apartments for medical and pharmaceutical workers must be continued. More than 14,000 such complexes must be built during the 12th-14th 5-Year Plan periods.

The material and technical base of clinics, sanitary-epidemiology stations, and other public health institutions must be radically strengthened, as must that of scientific research institutes, higher and secondary medical education establishments, and physicians' further training institutes.

The questions of creating a proper material base for economically accountable polyclinics must be solved everywhere during the 13th 5-Year Plan period through new construction and the allocation of additional premises by local ispolkoms. The volume of paid medical services to the population must increase fivefold by the end of the year 2000.

Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments must ensure the high quality of construction work and the unconditional assimilation of appropriated funds. When planning public health projects provision must be made for the construction of housing to enable at least 25 percent of employees to be allocated departmental housing.

In order to ensure the prompt and proper maintenance of public health institutions, specialized maintenance and construction organizations subordinate to local public health organs must be set up during the 12th-14th 5-Year Plan periods in union and autonomous republic capitals and kray and oblast centers.

In order to fully and promptly satisfy the needs of the population and of treatment and preventive medicine institutions for medications and medicinal articles it is necessary to increase the output of modern medications with a view to ensuring that all needs are fully satisfied with Soviet-made medications by 1993. The volume of sales of medications and medicinal articles must double by 1995.

The medicines product list must be revised, the manufacture of ineffective medicines must be steadily reduced, and the capacities and resources thus released must be used for the production of new medications. It is necessary to ensure their distribution in various regions of the country with due consideration of population numbers and actual requirements.

The network of pharmacies must be expanded and their material base must be strengthened. The number of pharmacies must increase to reach the set normatives by the year 2000.

During the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plan periods monetary norms for expenditure on the acquisition of medications must increase 1.8-2.2 times in hospitals and 2-3 times in polyclinics, with monetary norms for expenditure on patient food in hospitals increasing 1.5-2.5 times. Provision must be made to further expand the list of diseases whose treatment involves the free supply of medication.

Public health institutions must be reequipped with modern medical equipment, appliances, and instruments, primarily X-ray units, computerized tomography equipment, ultrasonic, electronic, and endoscopic equipment, laboratory analysis equipment, continuous patient monitoring systems, computers, and small-scale mechanization means. Particular attention must be given to equipping the consultation and diagnosis centers being created, as well as maternity homes and children's treatment and preventive medicine institutions.

The production and deliveries of medical equipment must increase 2.5 times during the 13th 5-Year Plan period and 3.5 times during the 14th 5-Year Plan period. Enterprises in the defense sectors of industry must be more broadly involved in its manufacture. The manufacture of disposable medical supplies and patient care items in the required quantities must be ensured by 1992.

Leaders of public health institutions, including scientific research institutes, must be made more responsible for the rational and efficient use of technical resources and equipment. The material base of organizations within the USSR Ministry of Health system ensuring the supply of medical equipment and its installation and maintenance must be strengthened, and they must be fully staffed with skilled engineering and technical personnel.

Manufacturer's maintenance and the prompt repair of complex medical apparatus by manufacturing plants must be organized on a contractual basis.

Maximum use must be made of the production-sharing potential of CEMA countries as regards the technical reequipping of public health institutions and the supply

of medications to them. Joint enterprises for the manufacture of medical equipment and medications must be created with foreign firms.

The requirements of public health institutions for ambulances must be fully satisfied during the 14th 5-Year Plan period. It is necessary to develop qualitatively new specialized means for motor vehicle, aviation, and river transportation to provide first aid and emergency medical services and comfortable transportation for patients. The pool of all-terrain motor vehicles and of mobile units to provide specialized diagnosis, treatment, and medical services to the rural population must be expanded.

District physicians in territorial polyclinics must be given the right to acquire small cars for their personal use on preferential terms, with a view to these cars being used to call on patients at their homes.

The supplies of soft furnishings and furniture to treatment and preventive medicine institutions must be improved. Appropriations for the acquisition of such articles must double by 1995 compared with 1986, and must increase 2.8 times by the year 2000.

The requirements of public health services for disinfectants, bandages, and other articles for medicinal purposes must be fully satisfied during the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plan periods.

The implementation of the measures planned to strengthen the material and technical base will require considerably larger financial and material resources. For this purpose state plans for the country's economic and social development must make provision for a substantial growth in funds channeled into the development of public health care and ensuring the solution of the set tasks.

USSR ministries and departments and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must perceive as a matter of paramount political importance the fulfillment of the set tasks for commissioning and strengthening the material base of public health institutions.

VI. To Improve the Management of Public Health Services [subhead]

The intensive development of public health and the provision of highly skilled medical services for the population persistently demand a radical improvement in the management, planning, and financing of this sector on the basis of broader democratic principles, the development of self-management, and the fuller use of economic accountability.

Under present-day conditions particular attention must be given to:

the elaboration and implementation of targeted and multitargeted medicosocial programs, which are the most rational form of long-term planning in public health;

the implementation of special sectorial and regional "Health" programs aimed at accelerating the medicosocial development of both labor collectives and individual regions of the country;

the concentration of financial, material, scientific, and labor resources in priority areas for the development of public health;

ensuring the high-quality transformation of the work of public health institutions and the fundamental renewal of their material and technical base;

the transition to planning and evaluating the activity of public health organs and institutions not in terms of "bed numbers" or "polyclinic visits" but in terms of indicators reflecting the state of the population's health — including the incidence level of general and infectious diseases, temporary incapacity, disability, mortality, sanitary-epidemiological welfare, and other qualitative indicators.

The financing of public health (excluding capital investment limits) in individual republics, krais, and oblasts must be implemented on the basis of normatives taking into account population numbers and with due consideration for a region's specific demographic, social, economic, and ecological features.

With a view to improving the organization of management in the protection of the population's health, the role of the USSR Ministry of Health, republic ministries of health, and kray, oblast, and city public health departments must be enhanced, and they must be given broader rights as regards the solution of financial, organizational, and staffing questions within the limit of funds allocated to the sector. The possibility of maneuvering material, financial, and cadre resources must be made available at all levels of management.

The organization of and technical supplies for management labor must be improved and the number of instruction and accounting and reporting materials must be reduced. Duplication, formalism, and bureaucratism in the work of the sector's organs and institutions must be decisively eradicated.

The paramount task of management organs in public health must be to investigate as soon as possible the state of affairs in every medical institution, to competently and objectively evaluate its potential, place, and role in the overall structure of the region's economic and social development, and to outline specific measures stemming from the restructuring of the entire public health system.

The center of gravity of all work on providing medical services for the population must shift to the outpatient and polyclinic link and prehospital diagnosis. A large-scale experiment is to be conducted in several regions of the country in 1988-1991 to work out new forms for the management, planning, and financing of public health institutions.

In order to raise the standard of management and improve methodological work, public health departments under krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms must be consolidated via the abolition of rayon departments in cities with a population of less than 500,000. The organizing role of central rayon hospitals and the interrayon specialized centers being created must be strengthened in rural areas. Republic, kray, and oblast hospitals and clinics and the chief specialists in public health organs must be held more responsible for the development of specialized types of medical services and the improved quality of medical services.

It is necessary to ensure the scientific substantiation of long-term forecasts and of long-term and current planning for the development of different types of medical services and the requirements for medications and medical equipment on the basis of the specific features of demographic processes and the social and economic development of the country's regions, and their ecological and other features.

Each region must elaborate normatives for the provision of medical services for the population and rational plans for the development and location of the network of public health institutions.

The planning and assessment of the activity of organizations ensuring the supplies of medications and medical equipment to the population and to public health institutions must be done in terms of indicators reflecting how promptly and fully the requirements for these products are satisfied.

With a view to ensuring high standards of mass diagnostic tests of the population (computerized tomography, ultrasonic and endoscopic investigations, and so on), 25 diagnosis centers are to be set up by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and such centers must be set up in every republic, kray, and oblast center during the 13th 5-Year Plan period.

A network of intersectorial medical-technical complexes must be created in order to ensure the swiftest possible introduction of the latest medical techniques, the assimilation of the production and application of unique treatment and diagnosis equipment, and the training of highly skilled cadres for the development and operation of such equipment.

The sector's economic mechanism must be improved, and it must play a greater role in providing incentives for the intensification of the work of public health organs and institutions and for the improved quality of medical services to the population. Leaders of public health institutions must be given broader rights in questions of planning and utilizing financial and material resources.

Further differentiation must be ensured as regards salaries and labor incentives for medical personnel, and compensation must be made more dependent on the

complexity, intensity, and quality of work and the achievement of the best end results. Team forms of labor organization and compensation must be introduced for technical staff and intermediate and junior medical personnel.

To enable flexible maneuvering and the implementation of immediate measures, public health organs must be allowed to form monetary reserve funds of up to 5 percent of the funds allocated for the maintenance of medical institutions.

"Health passports" must be introduced for every USSR citizen in order to improve health protection and ensure continuity in the provision of medical services to patients and the standardization of medical documentation and reporting. Physicians must be relieved of extraneous functions and their efforts must be concentrated only on work directly linked with the provision of medical services to the population.

In order to enhance responsibility for improved working and living conditions and for the implementation of preventive medicine and health improvement measures it is to be prescribed that, in the event of workers suffering temporary disability as a result of adverse production conditions, enterprises, organizations, or kolkhozes will partly reimburse public health organs for the cost of their treatment. In the event of the disability resulting from industrial injury or poisoning, road traffic accidents caused by transport organizations or private individuals, or food poisoning or acute intestinal infections caused by breaches of antiepidemic regulations at catering facilities, public health organs and institutions and trade union committees must be given the right to file claims for reimbursement of patient treatment costs against enterprises, institutions, organizations, or private individuals.

Associations, enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes are to be authorized to conclude contracts with public health institutions for the provision of additional medical services for their workers and their families. Such medical services are to be provided, subject to consent by the medical institutions' workers and trade union committee, over and above the physician's established work norm, with payment according to established procedures. Part of the funds earned under such contracts are to be channeled into the public health institutions' incentives funds.

It should be possible for medical institutions to organize on a contractual basis supplementary catering in response to individual orders — taking medical recommendations into account — to be paid for by the patients, their relatives, or labor collectives.

The AUCCTU is to be instructed to adopt measures for the more rational use of social security funds and to increase the proportion of such funds spent on measures to prevent diseases and improve medical services for the population.

Ispolkoms must implement measures to centralize technical and maintenance services for public health institutions (heat and water supplies, elevator equipment, and others).

In order to enhance the efficiency of state sanitary supervision, the management of the sanitary-epidemiological service is to be restructured, and the normative and legal foundations of its activity are to be improved. Sanitary-epidemiological stations within the medical services system of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation and the USSR Ministry of Railways are to be abolished, and their functions, staff, and resources transferred to republic, kray, and oblast sanitary-epidemiological stations within the system of the USSR Ministry of Health. City sanitary-epidemiological stations in cities with a population of less than 500,000 are to be consolidated through the abolition of rayon stations.

Republic, kray, and oblast "Medtekhnika" [medical equipment] administrations ensuring the supply, installation, and repair of medical apparatus are to be reorganized into production and trade associations.

The development of automated control systems for public health services in republics, krays, oblasts, major hospitals, polyclinics, medicosanitary units, and clinics and of sectorial automated control systems for mother and child care, universal medical checkups for the population, cardiology, oncology, medical supplies, sanitary-epidemiology services, and cadre records must be completed by 1990, and the introduction of these systems must take effect by 1995. The organization of computer centers and sections in the sector's organs and institutions must be accelerated, and technical supplies for them must be ensured. A unified system of scientific-medical information must be created in the country.

The improvement of work to protect and strengthen Soviet people's health and the satisfaction of their needs for highly skilled medical services everywhere constitute one of the key questions of the party's and the Soviet state's social policy, and an urgent requirement of the time.

The restructuring of public health is a large-scale state measure, an important event in the life of Soviet society. The restructuring process must bring about the development of all the best achievements of Soviet medicine, the elimination of barriers to further improvements in the protection of the population's health, the increased contribution of public health to the development of socialist society and its economy, and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

Every union and autonomous republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon must, with due consideration for specific local features, elaborate specific plans to improve the system for protecting the population's health.

The basic measures for restructuring public health must be implemented gradually during the 12th, 13th, and 14th 5-Year Plan periods (1987-2000).

The Union Republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must step up party leadership of the work to protect the population's health, and must enhance the role and responsibility of primary party organizations in public health organs and institutions for ensuring highly skilled medical services for the population everywhere, for the selection and placement of cadres, the development of democratic principles, and the creation in the collectives of an atmosphere of principledness, creative activeness, implacability toward shortcomings in work, and an interest in high end results. The activity of ministries and departments, soviet organs and economic leaders, and trade union, Komsomol, and other public organization must be oriented toward the urgent solution of questions involving the protection and strengthening of the people's health.

The improvement of every Soviet citizen's health is a matter of paramount importance, a humanitarian and noble goal of our society's economic and social development.

Economic

Ukraine Tightens Fuel Consumption

AU081758 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
3 Sep 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The organs of the republic's Prosecutor's Office have checked into the observance of legislation concerning the safety and rational use of oil products. In the work performed by many enterprises and organizations to save fuel and lubricants, they have found serious shortcomings, and have established cases of mismanagement, squandering, padding the books, and embezzlement.

In 1986, the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Motor Transport exceeded the gasoline consumption ceiling by more than 17,000 metric tons. The situation has been improving too slowly in the current year, too. The practices of padding the amounts of transported freight, of unjustified writing off petroleum products, and of illicit cash payments are widespread in the branch. The ministry has failed to establish strict control over the observance of the daily fuel consumption ceiling at enterprises, and this causes stoppages in operations. A number of enterprises have not taken steps to make up for the losses incurred by fining the culprits. The number of cases of automobile fuel embezzlement have not dropped. In the struggle against mismanagement and squandering, the role of the control and verification apparatus is still low.

The ceiling set for the losses of oil products has been significantly exceeded in the system of the agro-industrial complex, particularly in Kiev, Odessa, Kherson, Zhitomir, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. In some cases, petroleum products are being squandered, illicitly issued to unauthorized organizations, used for wrong purposes, and fuel is being embezzled and illicitly written off.

The republic's State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and its local organs have exerted insufficient control over the rational and effective utilization of petroleum products in the national economy, and have checked into these matters in a superficial way. A number of dependent enterprises have not paid adequate attention to the selection of cadres, have neglected stock taking, and the unsatisfactory state of measuring means has allowed the embezzlement of petroleum products, has facilitated mismanagement, padding practices, and other abuses. In the current year, more than 50 thefts of fuel, lubricants, coupons, and cash have been registered at the enterprises of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, particularly in Vinnytsa, Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, and Chernigov Oblasts.

The results of the check ups carried out by the organs of the Prosecutor's Office were discussed at a recent board session of the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office. Accounts for the permitted violations of legality were given at the board session by V. B. Malinovskiy, deputy minister of motor transport, and K. V. Piskunovskiy, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. The republic's acting prosecutor warned the latter that the violations of the law will not be tolerated. The Ukrainian minister of motor transport, the chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, and the first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee were requested to eliminate the revealed infringement of legality, as well as the causes of and conditions for the embezzlement and squandering of petroleum products.

A report was also delivered by A. G. Dzyuba, Zhitomir Oblast prosecutor. His attention was called to serious shortcomings in the organization of supervision over the observance of legislation concerning the safety and rational utilization of petroleum products. The board has requested oblast and transport prosecutors to raise the role of prosecutors' supervision over the absolute implementation of party and government decisions concerning the safety and thrifty utilization of fuel and power resources. The main attention is to be concentrated on preventing losses in transportation, in issuing and utilizing fuel, as well as on the observance of discipline in the supply and consumption of petroleum products. It is essential to react on time and in a principled manner to the inactivity of economic leaders and control and verification services, and to publish measures applied to the infringers of legality.

Vedernikov, Dolgikh Attend Conference

*LD052024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] Questions relating to the preparations of the ferrous metallurgy sector for moving over to full financial autonomy and self-financing after 1 January 1988, and the restructuring of work in the light of the decisions of the January and June 1987 CPSU Central Committee

plenums were considered at a conference of managers and specialists of enterprises, associations and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy which was held in Moscow today.

Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers gave a report. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also spoke at the conference.

Measures were defined to ensure smooth and highly-productive work in metallurgical production and the creation of proper working and living conditions for metallurgical workers.

State Acceptance System Assessed

PM071349 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 87 p 1

[TASS correspondent S. Sakhno Moscow interview with B.P. Chumakov, first deputy chief of the USSR State Committee for Standards State Acceptance Administration: "A Barrier Against Defective Workmanship"; date of interview not given]

[Text] Moscow — The losses from defective goods at enterprises in many sectors have amounted to tens of millions of rubles since the beginning of the year, a current USSR State Committee for Statistics press release testifies. Economists devoted this report to the work of the state acceptance service.

The new service, now in force in 1,500 industrial associations and enterprises, has uncovered serious shortcomings in the quality of manufactured goods. Thus acceptance was refused for 3,000 small capacity electric motors for automation and mechanization at USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises, 1.9 million ballbearings at USSR Ministry of the Automobile Industry enterprises, 3,100 washing machines in the USSR Ministry of the Heavy and Transport Machine Building, 14,000 tape recorders in the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry, 43,000 domestic clocks in the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and 800,000 meters of cotton fabric and 7,000 pairs of shoes in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

In 6 months approximately R40 million worth of defective output was produced.

TASS correspondent S. Sakhno asked B.P. Chumakov, first deputy chief of the USSR State Committee for Standards State Acceptance Administration, to comment on these data.

[Chumakov] Indisputably a grim picture is taking shape. But at the same time it is this objectivity and the opportunity to really look at the existing situation which is helping to get the problem of raising output quality moving. Of course, I would like to see weighty results now, but in the short time that the state acceptance system has been in operation this is impossible: After all, the task which we are resolving is complex and multifaceted.

Now only the first but very important step has been taken: A barrier has been erected against shoddy goods on the way to the consumer. You can already see a reduction in the numbers of complaints about a number of articles, there has been a reduction in losses resulting from the use of poor quality articles and equipment, and there are considerably fewer defects being observed in repairs under guarantee.

The effect of the state acceptance system at the first stage showed up in the fact that chronic defects in a number of production and technological components have been uncovered and specific methods have been determined to eliminate these shortcomings. Work to regulate documentation, improve standards, and provide state acceptance subdivisions with the latest monitoring facilities is in full swing.

On the basis of the initial experience of our collectives' work, preparations are now under way to expand the sphere of influence of the new service. From 1988 it will begin to operate in another 725 enterprises in the construction industry and USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee processing plants.

Chairman Explains New Bank's Role, Activities
*LD041054 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT
4 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS — The process of refining the service sector in the country is associated to a considerable extent with the just-founded Bank for Housing and Communal Facilities and Social development of the USSR (Zhilsotsbank).

Viktor Bukato, chairman of the Bank's board, has told a TASS correspondent that the functions of the new bank are to finance the construction of housing, health-service, cultural and sports facilities, and everyday-service establishments.

The emergence of the bank has been prompted by the current economic reform in the country which called for the need to reorganize banking activities.

Previously the banks limited themselves only to monitoring the spending of credits by enterprises but did not concern themselves with output. At present they are vitally interested in a steady rise in the efficiency of production in which they invest money and dependent on which is their profit.

The main content of the bank's work is together with enterprises to seek and utilise all reserves to cheapen and at the same time to raise the quality of the construction of social development facilities.

Besides, the bank will be able to use credit-and-financial levers to overcome wastefulness and mismanagement.

If a factory operates well, it will enjoy wide financial support. If not, it will get no support. Unlike the way things were run previously, at present the bank will no longer grant a credit without getting a return on it.

"The new form of banking activities," Bukato said, "opens up wide scope for various initiatives awakened by the economic reform, including those for the development of cooperatives and individual enterprise which involves already tens of thousands of people in the Soviet Union. Their number continuously grows. The tasks of the newly-founded bank is to help them in construction and in the organization of work."

Bank Founded for Loans to Private Citizens
*LD071028 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT
7 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — The USSR has set up a state-owned institution to grant credits to individuals. It is a bank of savings and crediting population.

"Services we shall render to population, are diverse," Aleksandr Burkov, recently appointed board chairman of the new bank, told TASS. "Money is landed [as received] to purchase or build housing, to acquire furniture, cattle, agricultural implements and other goods. Bank interest on loans is small. For instance, a loan for building a home is granted for 10-20 years at one or two per cent per annum. Some privileges will be extended to newlyweds for buying their own house or flat, as well as to people moving to Siberia, the north and other sparsely populated areas of the country with rigorous climate.

"Now some 300,000 people make use of bank credits in the USSR," the bank board chairman went on to say. Earlier, loans were also extended to individuals, but people could receive them only through enterprises where they worked.

The new credit and financial institution incorporated all savings banks in the country. Despite its tender age, it has 253,000 million roubles — these are savings of Soviet people as of today. Aleksandr Burkov does not preclude a possibility that later the bank will also start operations with foreign currency. Plans are being contemplated to render services to foreign patrons.

Economic 'Socialization' Discussed
*PM091041 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English
No 35, 30 Aug 87 p 9*

[Gennadiy Lisichkin article under rubric "Economic Glossary" edited by Academician O. Bogomolov: "Socialization"]

[Text] Strange as it may appear, the category of socialization in Marxism has proved to be the most difficult to understand. It is quite plain on the face of it. There was once a private owner. He owned a factory. A revolution took place. The factory was nationalized and it became the property of the state. What we have here is socialization.

The impression is that the socialization which Marxism had counted on was carried out without a hitch had been supposed. The entire national economy, with the exception of the peasants' holdings, had the state as its sole

owner. Does such an economy need money to hold together its separate parts? The very question seemed stupid. The ideal socialist economy came to be viewed by some economists as a barter economy. Not only practical workers but also economic scientists became addicted to "gross output".

Lenin resolutely opposed such simplistic views. Proceeding from Marx's teaching about socialization, he wrote in the spring of 1918: "...even the greatest possible 'determination' in the world is not enough to pass from nationalization (and confiscation) to socialization". He said that there should be "socializing production in practice".

One type of socialization differs from the next as we can see. One can be carried out with a pistol in hand, while the other.... Economic socialization in practice implies such a deep division of labour and close production cooperation that it can only be realized on the basis of the most up-to-date technology. Hence there was a different view of the economic model under socialism, a different view of the role and the place of such categories as money, gold, profit.... Hence there was also the desire to establish the New Economic Policy "seriously and for a long time".

There was collectivization after Lenin's death. The level of socialization seemed to have been raised further. Many economists inspired by Stalin started to revive the views fought against by Lenin so persistently. Years went by. Socialization reached such a high level in legal terms that economists began to speak about the "directly social" nature of works under socialism, which is known to exclude value, the law of value, and commodity-money relations.

The social nature of work can be revealed without trade, directly in production itself, they contended. But this is not so. Mountains of unsold goods at shops and in stores, and the growing number of unfinished construction projects declare this loud and clear. They declare that economic socialization is far from having been completed. In order to reveal the social nature of work there should be a market where commodity is freely exchanged for money.

And another thing. Considering the real state of affairs in the socialist economy, one cannot fail to notice that even now the lace makers of Vologda, for example, are far behind the Soviet airline Aeroflot in the level of socialization in practice. And not only the lace makers.

This goes to show that there cannot be a single plan for all units of the economy and there cannot be a single method to draw up plans, as there cannot be an equal degree of freedom from centrally assigned guidelines, irrespective of the special type of enterprises (lace factory, airlines). Thus, it is not accidental that the process of perestroika emphasizes the expanding of state ownership, as well as of other types of ownership.

Agricultural

Poltava Oblast Fulfills Grain Delivery

AU081048 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
2 Sep 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "Poltava Oblast Loaf Is Heavy"]

[Excerpts] Poltava Oblast farmers have achieved success. They have delivered 1.1 million metric tons of grain to state procurement centers, and have sold more than 500,000 metric tons of valuable wheat. Nearly 80,000 metric tons of grain have been sold by Globinskiy Rayon farms, 75,000 metric tons by Mirgorodskiy Rayon farms, and 70,000 metric tons by Gadyachskiy Rayon farms. [passage omitted]

Neither the belated spring, nor the hot summer have prevented farmers from obtaining a heavy grain ear. Although timed in an unusual way, the harvest was carried out quickly, and losses were significantly reduced. [passage omitted]

The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have provided themselves with seeds and created fodder stocks. They are continuing to sell grain to the state.

Resolution on Horticulture Published

PM071341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 87
Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolutions on Questions of Further Developing Collective Horticulture and Truck Gardening and Eliminating Shortcomings in the Organization of this Work."

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that collective horticulture has become very popular among working people, the demand for garden plots and truck gardens is increasing, and the number of horticulturists is constantly rising. Measures taken by ministries and departments and local party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs have helped increase the rates of growth in horticultural plots. At the beginning of this year in the country there were more than 47,000 horticultural societies comprising 6.9 million urban families of workers, employees, and other citizens. Around 24 million people obtained the opportunity to engage in useful work, tackle work on the land, and make rational use of their spare time.

Horticultural and truck gardening societies have become a weighty support in supplying citizens with food products. Last year collective gardens yielded around 1 million tonnes of vegetables and potatoes and 700,000 tonnes of fruits and berries. More than 2.5 million tonnes of potatoes and vegetables were grown in collective truck gardens. On average each garden plot produces 104 kg of fruit and berries, 228 kg of potatoes, and 119 kg of vegetables and cucurbits.

However, the pace of the work that is under way lags behind the population's requirements. Local soviet and economic organs are proving slow and sluggish with regard to questions of allocating land for garden plots. Plots are often a long way from citizens' homes, which delays the assimilation of the land. The population's demand for summerhouses, construction materials, tools, planting material, and essential services is not being satisfied. The development of collective horticulture is being curbed because questions of transport services, road construction, and power supply are not totally resolved.

There are many complaints concerning bad trade, medical, and sanitary services for horticulturists and the provision of telephone communications; the network of hire points for agricultural equipment and means of small-scale mechanization is developing poorly. The purchase of surplus output grown in collective gardens remains a bottleneck.

Many letters from citizens to the central organs propose removing unwarranted restrictions in the sphere of equipping [obustroystvo] garden plots and improving the activity of horticultural and truck gardening societies.

It is noted that ministries, departments and local party, soviet, and economic organs display inadmissible sluggishness and in a number of places irresponsibility in fulfilling party and government decisions regarding faster development of collective horticulture and truck gardening.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, kraykoms and obkoms, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblistpolkoms, and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of earlier resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regarding the development of collective horticulture and truck gardening, which is regarded as a most important socioeconomic and political task designed to satisfy the population's health needs and also as a reserve for improving the population's food supply. It is deemed advisable to remove unfounded restrictions and obstacles in this matter. They must proceed on the basis that citizens' requirements for garden plots and truck gardens are to be satisfied over the course of 2-3 years, encouraging in every way the population's desire to engage in this activity.

It is recommended to conduct a targeted inventory of land in suburban zones in order to reveal unused land suitable for collective horticulture and allocate it most speedily to enterprises, organizations, and institutes. Where dictated by necessity, land belonging to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises is to be allocated for garden plots and truck gardens.

It is deemed necessary to complete the elaboration of plans for siting horticultural and truck gardening societies in 1987, making provision for the possibility of

constructing approach roads, power supplies, and telephone lines and not allowing garden plots to be at an unjustified distance from citizens' place of residence. Measures must be taken to fully satisfy horticultural societies' demands for topsoil in order to assimilate plots of land, organic fertilizers, and planting material, and to offer horticulturists agrotechnical consultations and also assistance in combating agricultural pests and diseases and in conducting land reclamation work.

Union Republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentsosyuz, and local organs of power are instructed to adopt immediate measures to radically improve trade services for horticulturists and truck gardeners, to develop a network of shops with the aim of fully satisfying the population's requirements for construction materials, garden and truck garden tools, fertilizers, plant protection agents, other goods in everyday demand, and also reception points for purchasing surplus agricultural output, and to supply the population's requirements for summerhouses, transport, construction and repair, and other services, and also for the construction of approach roads and the provision of gas and power supplies. Where the assimilation of plots requires a large amount of land reclamation work, it is envisaged to carry out some of it using funds from enterprises and also the local budget.

The USSR Ministry of Finance has been ordered to examine the possibility of increasing the sum of credit for equipping garden plots.

The experience of work by soviets of people's deputies to coordinate the work of horticultural societies, which exists in a number of republics and oblasts, has been supported. It is deemed advisable to entrust local soviets of people's deputies with resolving questions of the creation and material and technical supply of horticultural and truck gardening societies. The role of trade union organizations and labor collectives in developing self-management principles in this matter must be enhanced. Questions going beyond the bounds of local organs' competence must be resolved by the AUCCTU and the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee with the participation of the appropriate ministries and departments.

The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine questions of expanding the rights of local organs in resolving questions of developing horticulture and truck gardening, removing unwarranted restrictions, and simplifying the existing procedure for creating horticultural societies.

The USSR Gosstroy has been ordered to ensure the elaboration of standard construction projects for the country's various zones. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to review the proliferation of regulations governing the construction of garden projects.

It is laid down that people's control organs will systematically verify the fulfillment by ministries, departments, and other institutions of party and government decisions on this question.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines are instructed to step up coverage of questions relating to the development of horticulture and truck gardening in the country and advanced experience in organizing this work.

Nikonov Tours Farms in Angara

*LD061846 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 6 Sep 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 5 September Comrade Nikonov continued his acquaintance with the farms of the Angara region. On the grainfields of Usolskiy Rayon, well known in the oblast for its high yields, he met with machine-operators of the (Bolshe-Ilanskiy) Sovkhoz. After a conversation with the agricultural workers of Vladimir (Limer's) team section, he advised them to make a deeper study of the fundamentals of the financial autonomy mechanism. At the present time, in order to work intelligently, one has to know how to calculate and analyze, and to see the long term.

In a conversation that took place in the machinery yard with the farm's machine operators and leaders, matters relating to the maintenance and effective utilization of machinery were raised. The (Bolshe-Ilanskiy) machinery yard now saves R20,000 annually. About 200 such yards have already been built in Irkutsk Oblast. This enables efficient use to be made of the machines, and reduce expenditure on their maintenance and repair.

Comrade Nikonov and the leaders of the oblast accompanying him then visited the Usolskiy Sovkhoz. In their conversation with the secretary of the party Central Committee the farm workers spoke of the losses incurred during harvesting work with the Yenisey combines, whose quality still remains low. In meeting farm specialists and leaders, Comrade Nikonov made a number of critical remarks concerning breaches of agricultural technology, lack of initiative, and socialist enterprise in the new economic conditions of management.

At the (Usole-Sibirskoye) poultry farming production association, the secretary of the party Central Committee indicated the possibility of producing diverse food products, for the purpose of which he recommended that the association's specialists go soon to Poland and Czechoslovakia to study their experience.

The same day Viktor Petrovich Nikonov visited another rayon of the Angara region, Cheremkhovskiy. Here, at the Sibirskiy Sadovod Sovkhoz an excellent crop has been grown. The director of the farm, Aleksandr Ivanovich (Nepokrytykh), who has led it for 30 years, shared his plans. Their meaning came down to one thing: that people should live better and more happily, and that as many orchards as possible should flourish in Siberia.

More on Visit

*LD071933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 7 Sep 87*

[Text] Ways of accelerating the implementation of the food program in light of the CPSU Central Committee June 1987 Plenum decisions were the center of attention during the many meetings and conversations Comrade Nikonov had with Irkutsk Oblast workers. He visited here 4-7 September and visited collectives and sovkhozes, processing enterprises, and scientific establishments. The agro-industrial complex of eastern Siberia has enormous possibilities to recover marketable grain, milk, meat, vegetables, and other produce. Comrade Nikonov visited the Znamya Lenina and Rossiya collectives; the (Bayandayevskiy) and the (Bolshe-Ilanskiy) sovkhozes; and the Usolesibirskoye poultry farming association.

During Comrade Nikonov's visits to the Sibirskiy Sadovod Sovkhoz, the Irkutsk Gorkommolkombinat (?town communal milk combine), shops, trading centers, and the collective farm market in the oblast center, the talk was of how to more fully meet the demands of the oblast's workers in terms of foodstuffs and trade in foodstuffs. The CPSU Central Committee secretary spoke with the heads and staff of academic and industrial branch scientific and teaching establishments which have an agrarian orientation. A conversation was held with members of the obkom bureau and the oblast ispolkom, as well as with the heads of rayon party and agricultural bodies. The work involved in, and the paths that have been mapped out for, accelerating the implementation of the Food Program on the basis of the extensive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and new methods of organization and remuneration in agriculture were analyzed comprehensively.

Visits Irkutsk Oblast Farms

*LD052047 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Comrade Viktor Petrovich Nikonov has arrived in Irkutsk Oblast. He arrived in the region along the Angara at the tensest moment of the harvest. He learned how agricultural workers are conducting the harvest in farms on the outskirts of Irkutsk. [passage omitted]

Vorotnikov Visits Volgograd Agriculturists

*LD072320 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 7 Sep 87*

[Video report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] "Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov familiarized himself today with the life and affairs of the agriculturists of Volgograd Oblast."

Grain, fodder, and vegetable crops are sown on an area of 4.5 million hectares in Volgograd Oblast. But the field is not high. Specialists have concluded after many years

of observation that the epicenter of all droughts in the country lies in the lower Volga area. The farmers are using two methods to overcome this problem. Firstly they are introducing the system of dry farming on a wide scale, using intensive machinery. Secondly, they are beginning the construction of irrigated lands at fast rates. Both methods need new equipment.

"Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov visited the teaching center of the Nizhnevolsk Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture. Here he looked at the collection of machines, many of which were designed in Volgograd. The new technology is able to combine a whole series of operations, thus raising labor productivity. It has been possible to arrange their production at different enterprises in the oblast, but it is scarcely possible to supply such machines to all farms — there are more than 450 of them. It was pointed out that as long as mass production of new tools is not mastered by the system of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building it is not yet time to speak of a complete return from the systems that have been introduced."

But there is already something to show. For the first time for many years a good sunflower harvest has been grown thanks to industrial technology.

"At the (Bakhche) Kolkhoz a meeting was held with brigade leader (Anatoliy Grigoriyevich Melnikov). His brigade of 8 persons has 80 hectares of land to look after. Working by the subcontracting method, this small collective supplies water melons not just to the oblast but sends them for sale to the northern areas of the country. Just how profitable the business is is shown by this fact: Over the season each member of the brigade earns about R7,000.

"The first agro-industrial combine in the oblast, which has been given the name Volga, recently started work in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov visited the fields of the agro-industrial combine and met and chatted with its managers and specialists."

PRAVDA Editorializes on Harvesting Issues
PM081309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 87
Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Everything Cultivated Must Be Harvested and Preserved" — "Agro-Industrial Complex Workers Are Up To This Task"]

[Text] The workers in Voronezh, Belgorod, Lipetsk, Rovno, and a number of other oblasts have fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state. Many farms in the Kuban and Stavropol Kray are bringing grain in excess of the plan to the grain elevators.

In a number of the country's regions the harvest just now has proved substantial. The results of a consistent course toward intensity, the introduction of economic accountability [khozraschet] and the contract method are making an impact. But, as is well known, good grain does not

reduce, but increases the volume of work involved in harvesting. Yes, and everything provided by fields, orchards, meadows, and market gardens must be harvested in time and delivered to the warehouse for processing.

With skillful management, crop farming may be truly waste-free. There are all the necessary conditions for this. The stock of harvesting and transport resources is constantly being replenished and renewed. The capacities of elevators, threshing floors, warehouses, and processing plants are increasing. It is a matter of making full use of the powerful potential of the agro-industrial complex.

The 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum noted that removing losses of agricultural raw materials would enable it to increase consumption resources by 20-30 percent and save considerable money. Many labor collectives are successfully achieving this, using progressive methods of labor organization and remuneration in the fields. Recently the press published a report to the effect that Orlov Oblast crop farmers have dispatched 500,000 tonnes of grain to the granary and have fulfilled the state plans for the sale of grain. Dozens of farms here are dispatching grain above the plan. In the Orlov Oblast they have created large harvesting and transport complexes under the rayon agro-industrial association's equipment maintenance and repair enterprises and supplemented them with "Don-1500" combines. What effect has this had? The rates of harvesting especially of moist lodged grains have doubled or trebled and harvest losses have been reduced. Thanks to this innovation, the farms of, for example, Lipetskiy Rayon are gathering a big harvest under difficult weather conditions and have overfulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state.

The fields must provide a more vigorous service in replenishing livestock units' feed resources. In order to consolidate what has been achieved in livestock farming, it will be necessary to considerably increase feed procurement and raise its quality. A great deal has been done in this sphere, for example, in a number of farms in Azerbaijan, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Moldavia, Armenia, and certain other republics and oblasts are building up reserves of hay, haylage, and silage only slowly. While speeding up the harvesting and the laying in of feed crops, thrifty stewards are also paying attention to such reserves as the postharvest and secondary sowings and waste products from the harvest of cereals, sugar beets, vegetables, and fruit. This will help to reduce the demand for costly concentrates.

With the change in the procedure for planning deliveries, the agro-industrial complex workers' interest in building up the production of output and reducing losses has increased. This has already given a powerful boost to local initiative. Some of the republics, krais, and oblasts have improved their food supply. The sale of 30 percent of the planned vegetables and all those in excess of the

plan at agreed prices is opening up great opportunities. But it is by no means everywhere that these reserves are being used.

People at local level are still slow to study and use the opportunities for preserving, processing, and selling the harvest. A considerable proportion of the vegetables and fruit are ruined, as before, in the beds, orchards, and in transit, and are fed to livestock. At the same time, for example, the population of Kazakhstan only receives 30 percent of its canned fruit and vegetables from its own production. The rest is brought in. A similar picture exists in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, where, despite a very great wealth of raw material resources, from 25 to 50 percent of confectionery is shipped in from other republics.

New elevators, warehouses, shops, production lines and processing enterprises have been commissioned in time for the current harvest. However, it is still a fact that the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of the Fish Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Grain Products are by no means making full use of the major resources assigned for these purposes. The plan for the construction of food industry facilities has not been fulfilled by many union, autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts. The Tsentrsoyuz is slow to face up to these problems. Its subdivisions work feebly and do not ensure timely acceptance and sale of the harvest from personal plots, collective orchards and market gardens. It is necessary to understand why this is happening and who is responsible for the situation and the requisite steps must be taken.

The successful completion of the harvest is directly linked with labor organization and incentives. Economic accountability [khozaschet] and the contract method are educating the people, who are responsible for the matter and who have a vested interest in the end results. This was proved by A. Kolesnik's link in Belgorod Oblast, A. Volochenskiy's link in Pskov Oblast, I. Sinitskiy's link in Minsk Oblast, and many others. While consistently introducing economic accountability [khozaschet] and the contract, including the family contract, farm leaders have been urged to strictly observe the terms of the contract, providing the links and teams with everything needed for work, using fair material incentives. The practice of issuing part of the wages and awards in kind proved its worth well. It also facilitates the development of personal subsidiary farms and the expansion of cooperative trade.

A big end result in the field depends on the transport workers, machine builders, and chemical industry workers. They have done a great deal for the harvest. At the same time there are serious malfunctions and miscalculations. Just now, for example, "Don-1500" grain harvesting combines have gone out onto the fields, but in a number of instances they are forced to stand idle. The Tula Combine Plant is not supplying them with headers at the right moment. Tipoffs about holdups in the shipment of spare parts and fuels and

lubricants and about bad work by motor transport and railroad workers are reaching the editorial office.

Just now party committees are the headquarters of the harvesting. Without supplanting the farm leaders and specialists, they are helping to deploy forces, distribute resources, and organize efficient cooperation between all links in the harvesting process. Relying on the local soviets, the trade union and Komsomol organs, and on the people's control groups and posts, the party committees and bureaus are called upon to take pains to ensure the safekeeping of the harvest en route from the fields to the granaries. Other urgent matters must not be overlooked either: Feed procurement and the creation of a stable foundation for the next harvest.

Agro-industrial complex workers are endeavoring to gather in everything that has been cultivated and overfulfill the plans for the sale of output to the state. This will be their contribution to greeting the October jubilee in a fitting manner.

Media Report 6-7 September Developments

Id080116 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 6-7 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 September

The first 500,000 tonnes of grain have been delivered in Omsk Oblast. Almost 350,000 tonnes of this is high-quality wheat. (0204)

The first Agroprom direct sales shop, selling produce straight from the fields, has opened in Krasnoyarsk. (0400)

Altay Kray farms have threshed grain on half of the sown area. Grain crops have been cut on 3 million hectares, which is four-fifths of the whole area sown with grain. The pace of harvesting is faster than last year. (1000)

Winter crop sowing has been completed in Omsk Oblast. This autumn the area allocated to winter crops was extended to 250,000 hectares, which is almost one-fourth more than last year. (1100)

According to Gosagroprom figures, 75 percent of the grain has been harvested in the republic. (1400)

7 September

Winter grain crops are being sown on 2.4 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Sowing has been completed on one-third of this area. (0800)

Mordovia has begun harvesting late row crops. Farmers hope to sell to the state 255,000 tonnes of potatoes and more than 100,000 tonnes of sugar beets. (0800)

Winter rye sowing has been completed in Altay Kray. The crop covers 270,000 hectares this year. (1100)

Winter crops sowing has been completed in Lipetsk Oblast. It has been timed to ensure that the plants receive a total of at least 650 degrees of heat before winter sets in. A minimum yield of 50 quintals per hectare is planned. (1100)

The first 25,000 tonnes of sugar beets have reached the factories in Penza Oblast. Weather is unfavorable for harvesting. A number of sovkhozes have introduced new technology for gathering the beets without additional cleaning. More than 1 million tonnes will be harvested. (1100)

Grain crops are being threshed on the second millionth hectares in Tselinograd Oblast. V. Lyashko reports from a farm in the southeast of the oblast on the border of the semi-desert. The farm has realized that the subsurface tiller, although it has proved its worth in protecting the virgin lands from wind erosion, is insufficient. I.I. Mayngardt, chief agronomist, calls for the use of deep level tilling, otherwise snow retention is of no use. The farm is testing out a new plow which cuts deep into the hard, dry earth while hardly disturbing the stubble. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

Grain is currently being threshed in Altay Kray at a rate of 160,000 hectares daily, 1 and 1/2 times more than in late August. Throughout the kray, grain has been reaped on four-fifths of the entire sown area. (1950)

Scientific

6 'Cosmos' Satellites Launched 8 Sep

LD081317 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched six satellites of the Cosmos series — 1875-1880.

All the satellites were placed in orbit by one booster-rocket.

The satellites are carrying scientific equipment designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

All the six satellites are moving in orbits close to estimated ones, with the following initial parameters:

- Period of revolution — 114 minutes,
- Maximum distance from the earth's surface — 1,437 kilometres,
- Minimum distance from the earth's surface — 1,401 km,
- Inclination of the orbit — 82.6 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

'Ekran' TV Broadcast Satellite Launched

LD041338 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS — Under the programme of the further development of television broadcasting system with the artificial earth's satellites the Soviet Union

launched on September 3, 1987 another "Ekran" satellite for television broadcasting with on board retransmitting equipment which ensures the broadcast of programmes of central television in the decimetre wave band to the network of receiving devices of collective use.

"Ekran" sputnik was put on a circular orbit close to a stationary with the following initial parameters:

Distance from the earth - 35,539 kilometres, the period of revolution around the earth - 23 hours 43 minutes, inclination of the orbit - 0.4 degrees.

The equipment on board "Ekran" satellite functions normally. The control and measuring complex is controlling the satellite.

Television equipment carried by the satellite will be used under the programme planned.

Progress of 'Mir' Space Flight Updated

LD082112 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Yuriy Romanenko, commander of the crew of the research complex Mir, has been working in orbit for 215 days. Flight Engineer Aleksandr Aleksandrov is completing his seventh week in orbit.

Today the crew perform astrophysical and technical experiments, and photograph individual areas of the earth's surface under the program for the study of natural resources and the environment.

Two-hours-long physical exercises, which are compulsory in a long space flight, are also planned.

Several series of research into X-ray sources in the centre of our galaxy were carried out on September 7 and 8 by means of the orbital observatory Roentgen.

Observations of the supernova in the Large Magellanic cloud will be continued in subsequent days.

According to telemetric measurements and cosmonauts' reports, the onboard systems of the manned orbital complex Mir are functioning normally.

The work in orbit goes on.